PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,431—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
11th Mar.	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9508
12th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
KARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
MEKA	5,907	Chevalier	6th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	21st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,610	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 225.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1905.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Croglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,156	10th " "
*† MARQUIS			
BAOUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	25th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905,
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 190

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2088	Ahrens	12th March 1905
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	23rd March 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Meadows Street, Bombay, 9th January, 1905

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION

to Bona-fide Purchasers.

TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.

"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"

TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY

Mrs. T. F. FITZGERALD.

THE DOG CART SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR Mrs. T. F. FITZGERALD by the FORT CARRIAGE WORKS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

STILL MORE NEW ACTS.

STILL MORE SENSATIONS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

REMEMBER

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

of the GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 9th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION fixed for TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at 4-45 P. M. is POSTPONED until further notice.

M. B. COLAH.
Hon. Secretary.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at the Club house on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1905, at 7 P. M., to discuss a subject which will be brought before it.

By Order,
F. MORRIS, Major,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, AGRA ROAD, DELHI, GHAZIABAD, MEERUT, SAHRANPUR, UMBALLA AND LAHORE VIA THE NEW AGRA-DELHI CHORD LINE.

ON and from 15th MARCH, 1905, the Up and Down Punjab Mail train leaving Lahore and Bombay on 14th March will run via the new Agra-Delhi Chord Line instead of, as hitherto via Agra Fort, Tundla and Karnal and through carriages will be run between Bombay and Lahore, and from 1st April it is proposed that a composite I and II class run between Bombay and Kalka.

A Restaurant car will be attached on the Agra-Delhi Chord Line to the Down Mail at Agra Road for dinner and to the Up Mail at Mathra for breakfast.

The timings between Bombay and Agra will remain as at present,

	H. M.
Arrive Agra Road	18 48 from Bombay.
Depart. Agra Road	10 51 for Bombay.

Between Agra Road and Lahore, the timings will be as follows :—

	H. M.		H. M.
Agra Road.....Dep.	18 56	Lahore .....Dep.	18 31
Delhi .....Arr.	22 54	Umballa Cantt...Arr.	0 53
Delhi .....Dep.	23 18	Saharanpur .....Arr.	2 31
Ghaziabad.....Arr.	23 43	Meerut Cantt ....Arr.	4 34
Meerut Cantt. ...Arr.	0 46	Ghaziabad .....Arr.	5 32
Saharanpur .....Arr.	2 39	Delhi .....Arr.	6 7
Umballa Cantt. Arr.	4 12	Delhi .....Dep.	6 35
Lahore .....Arr.	10 30	Agra Road.....Arr.	10 41

On and from 15th March, passengers by or for the Punjab Mail train, booked respectively to or from Agra Fort, Tundla and via, will have to change at Agra Road.

Public Notices showing the detailed timings of the Up and Down Mail and Mixed trains over the New Agra-Delhi Chord Line are exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 145 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)

AND

(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on 15th March, 1905, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1905.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, 15th February 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

ABDULLA & CO. LTD.,—CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS of New Bond Street, London. The BOMBAY AGENCY, has been REMOVED to RAMPART ROW (Near P. and O. Office.) Fort. Retail of D. MERWAN and Coy. Meadows Street and Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.—Fort Office and Show Room have been REMOVED to RAMPART ROW, (Near P and O Office,) Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PUMPING ENGINES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Press, Darookhana, Mazagon, by order of Messrs. PRAGJI HEERJI & Co.

2 Pumping Engines by Nesmith Wilson.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The engines are on view.

SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MILL, DAMAGED BY FIRE.

On behalf of the Insurance Offices concerned private offers will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the salvage of the building consisting of the walls of the main block above the plinth together with one set of fire escapes, rain water pipes and brackets attached to the walls, also burned timebr lying in the compound.

Every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and should be handed in on or before the 11th instant. The Insurance Offices do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat-stand, cupboards, chest-of-drawer.

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp and Sons.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycle by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred wheel dog-cart.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
The property of a gentleman having no further use.
1 miniature office brougham in good order with a silver grey Arab horse steady and serviceable.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo, Street, Fort, close to James Pearse & Co.'s Restaurant, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of hanging wardrobes, chests-of-drawers, dining, writing, dressing and wash-land tables, teapoys, cushioned chairs cabinets, arm and without arm chairs, screens, sideboard sofas, large iron bedsteads with mattresses, glassware crockery, lamps, &c., the property of the late L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable household furniture by Roberts and others ; also furniture of English and American make Singapore cane furniture, solid silver ware, Dresden china ware, set of Bohemian Glassware, valuable library, garden plants etc. the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and Catalogues will be published.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

By order of the Administrator-General a piece of vacant land at Mouzay Toongalee at Lanowlee, admeasuring 2,800 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land formerly belonging to the late Mr Henry Cleveland, Solicitor Apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th March 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned,

Tannery to Bombay Luggage ticket No 2-3 One box containing about 17 gross rubber balloons and 2 kerosine lamps, belongs to Kalidas Hunraj.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Messrs. 2 p.m., BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glass and crockery-ware, dining table and chairs, large writing tables, chest-of-drawers, Singapore cane chairs, double meatsafe, sideboards, two large Milner's safe with stand book cases, one lot of wearing apparels, bath tubs, one incubator tent, etc. 50 Grey cavalry woollen cape.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English Barouche by 'Kestorton' in very good order.
1 handsome strong Palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a handsome strong bay waler horse and a set of harness.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness, and saddle.
1 handsome strong vis-a-vis with a handsome strong Australian horse and a set of harness.
1 Bay Country-bred mare 'Halen,' 14—1 1-4, 4 years broken in harness.
1 Nagar-bred bay mare, 14-3, 7 years, broken in saddle.
1 Handsome strong bay waler cob, 14-3, 5 years, broken in saddle.
1 Gentlemen's bicycle, Coventry Flyer' nearly new, with lamp pump and tool bag complete, in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau, in fair condition.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order and a set of harness.
The property of a Lady proceeding to England.—
1 Pair of handsome well-matched brown waler mares, broken to both saddle and harness, young and sound.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Silas F. Sassoon Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the "Retreat," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to "Strachey House," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Benjamin," plated-ware, glass and crockery ware, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, one very handsome English built 4 seat fashion victoria suitable for single or pair by "Kestorton," one handsome strong English built ordinary fashion victoria suitable for single or pair by "Kestorton," one handsome strong English built landau by "Falker" in very good order one pair of handsome strong fast trotting chestnut wailers both go in single and double harness sets of English brass mounted single and double harness, a collection of china and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome pictures and oleographs, carpets, cooking stove, &c., the property of H. A. Furbisher, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th March, 1905.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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Apply early to

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Same over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong-Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

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31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of cotton Wastes, Bardana, a large variety of Mill Stores Country Castings of Iron and Brass and English make Spare Parts of Machinery.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in Liquidation), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 10th March, 1905, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill Premises, situate at Albert Road, Chinchpogly, Bombay, a quantity of superior cotton fly, droppings, and sundry other cotton wastes, cotton bardana and large variety of mill stores including superior rim and scroll hardings and assorted bandings Wilson's bobbins, Hessians (Hastings), English hoop iron, strappings, roller skins, castor, cocoanut and spindle oils, roller flannels, Egyptian driving ropes 12-14 in, and 17-8 in, riddle Breaking travellers, banding twines ties, country castings of iron and brass, fire bars, assorted iron bars and steel plates, bolts and nuts, pressures boiler composition and other new English spare parts of machinery of Messrs Platt Bros, and Co Ltd, Messrs Howard and Bullough and Messrs Taylor Lang and Co.

Particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Liquidators or the Undersigned. Cottonfly, droppings, &c., shall be sold first.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Sirkeine Road Fish Market Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered; either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendents of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, &c. &c.

By order of The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Monday Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1905, at 2 p.m., the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March, 1905, to 1st April, 1906, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz :—Catching fish, cutting grass at different places, collecting cocoanuts removing fruits cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra fishing and planting shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Shivri, Parnadevi, Sion and Gowaria villages &c.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1905.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRIC

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
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ANTI-CONSTIPATION
PILLS.
A GENTLE AND
PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE :—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Veraval in ballast.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Camberwell, 2589 tons, Captain W E Baines arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland 18th January with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3491 tons, Captain W F Lee sailed yesterday for Rangoon and coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger

THE Ficrio Rubattino S N Co's s s Capri, 2717 tons, Captain G Belseto arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 17th February with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Laposra, 2123 tons, Captain A J Cole sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and Captain R E B Robinson and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Hensada, 1340 tons, Captain J MacLean arrived in harbour yes erday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 77 cases opium and 29 deck passengers,

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterd y from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and Major and Mrs Nelson Mr T G Pullen and 284 deck passengers.

THE steamer Welsh Prince, 1217 tons, Captain D Coull, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Hamburg with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Browne, Rev and Mrs Buckley and child, Rev Hamon, Mr Marshall, Mr Payne and Mr Tartt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 782 tons, Captain M G Williams will sail to day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Perronne Mr Toopers, Mr H S Lindsay, Capt and Mrs C H M Doughty Wyles, J Aman, Miss Murston, 5 natives and 1c3 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Feb 18
9	Camberwell s	Baines	Sunderland, Jan 18
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, Feb 17
	Henzada s	MacLean ...	Busreh, Feb 20
	Kola s	M Diarmid.	Karachi, March 7

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Tonawanda s	Brown	Philadelphia
	Lhasa s	Rothwell.....	Veraval
	Umta s	Lee	Rangoon, &c
	Laipcora s	Cole	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, Williams, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Welsh Prince, Coull, for Dunkirk and Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ayuthia, for Bangkok, &c.
" Capi, for Hongkong.
Camberwell, for Antwerp, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana arrived at Plymout on the morning of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line s s Xelchstag arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Pereia from Japan left Singapore for Bombay via Rangoon on the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 7th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th instant.

COLOMBO, March 9.

The P and O Co's s s Mazagon left here at day light to-day is due at Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDRS BY LIEUT-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 12, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved for "F" Company on Sunday the 12th instant.

By Order,
G. D. FRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold or Medicine dealers over wheas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 8.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £91 3-16 = + 1-16
3 do ditos ..... £100 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 9-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 3-16 = unchanged
2 months bence ..... 26 7 8 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 58 7-8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·22 = + ·01
Berlin do ..... 20·47 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3-4 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills 2 3-8 per cent = do
4 do do Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
1 day to day loans ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
7 day marizet loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 9-16 sellers tone flat.
RAPESEED—
Brown 36 1-4 sellers April-May tone firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 buyers March-April tone steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3-4 unchanged.
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 90,00,000
Rs. 44,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 21,60,000 do Bombay
Rs. 6,40,000 do Madras
Rs. 72,30,000 At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 4 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
Rs. 15,70,000 do Bombay
Rs. nil do Madras
Rs. 17,70,000 At 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 4 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 120,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,00,90,000
Extra allotments mutilated.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market, closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·17 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Futures closed firm.

Mch.-Apl. 4·03 +1	Apl.-May 4·04 +1	
May-June 4·06 +2	June-July 4·08 +3	July-Aug 4·08 +3
Aug.-Sept. 4·09 +3	Sept.-Oct. 4·10 +3	Oct-Nov 4·10 +3	Nov-Dec. 4·11 +3

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 58,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 3,000 "
Do. do Continent ..... 26,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·90 + 5
Futures, month of March ..... 7·43 + 8 *
Do. do. July ..... 7·48 + 7 *
* Advanced owing to daily weather reports showing too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 1-4 unchanged
Futures, month of ..... 7·40 + 9
Do. do. ..... 7·49 + 11
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 8th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	13,884 bales.
Wheat	2,250 owts.
Linseed	25,748 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,063 "
Gingellyseed	3,147 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	1,083 "
Castorseed	3,533 "
Pulse	41,045 "
Myrabollams	3,708 "
Cottonseed	10,002 "
Mowrasseed	5 "
Gram	3,036 "
Joowar	7,203 "
Maize	202 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 9

Exchange—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d
Bank Demand 1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do 171
Marks 3 do do ..... 138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 184 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easy.
Cash ..... 98·14
1st Settlement ..... 98·14
Money Market, Tone firm.
BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent
Bank of Bombay do 9th March	8	do
Bank of Bengal do 9th do	8	do
Bank of Madras do 1st March	7	do

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is 42 lakhs down, and rate 1 per cent up at 8 per cent.
The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is 69 lakhs down, and rate 19 up at 8 per cent

SEED—

Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready		6	4	0	
Forward ... April-May ...		6	5	0	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.					
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.		6	3		
Do Forward April-May ...		6	4		
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6	12		
Do Forward April-May		6	14		
Poppyseed.—easier.					
Ready		7	0		
Forward April-May		7	5		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.					
Ready		28	4		
Forward April-May nomi...		30	0		
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, easier.					
Howree Khandeish	"	44-8			
25 per cent Mixed.....	"	44-8			
25 per cent. " ...	"	42-0			
50 per cent " ...	"	42			
Black Kutnee " ...	"	36-8			
Yellow Hingenghat ...	"	50-0			
WHEAT.—Tone steady.					
White Delhi Ready ...		4	10	6	
Do do Apl.-May.		4	10	6	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... " 2,000

Mar.-April 4·07 +4		April-May 4·11 +4
May-June 4·10 +4	June-July 4·12 +4	July-Aug. 4·12 +4
Aug.-Sept. 4·13 +4	Sep.-Oct. 4·14 +4	Oct.-Nov. 4·14 +4
	Nov-Dec 4·15 +4	

COTTON.—The market is steadier is Sympathy with the improvement advised from home, but prices are almost unchanged as there is very little enquiry from shippers or Mills "Suttas" are former and Good Broach 15th, 25 March delivery has advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and closes at Rs. 201 with business passing.

Bengal (B.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...				
Bengals, M G Ry terms ...				
Sind-Punjab M G. ...				
Oomrawatee (decepta) (M.-G.)				
Khandeish do.	Unchanged			
Jalgaon do	from 8th March	25 March		
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...				
Dharmanganm Poolganm (M-G)				
Nagpore and Kampti do				
Broach (M.-G.) ...	203	201	1-25	March
Do. do ...		201	1-25	do
Dharwar (S.-G) ...			194	25 May
Westerns			184	do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAYBROOKE—March 3, at Mirzapore-Katra, the wife of A T Braybrooke, U P Canals, of a.
LESLIE—March 1, at Ranchi, the wife of John Leslie, of a daughter.
MARTIN—March 5, at Abbottabad, the wife of Colonel E W F Martin, 5th Goorkhas, of a daughter.
SCARTH—March 1, at Seayek Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of Edward, Scarth, of a daughter.
WALL—February 28, at Dharmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain A C Wall, 7th Gurkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAY-FADES—March 3, at Pariakimidi, Ganjam, by the Rev E Bull, Chaplain of Waltair, James, son of the late Lieutenent-General James May, C B, Indian Army, and of Mrs. May, Milford, Surrey, to Helen, daughter of the late George Lavender Eades, Esq, of Evesham, Worcessershire.
SIMPSON—BROOKS—March 4, at St Andrew's, the Kirk Madras by the Rev R Horne Stevenson, M A, Presidency Senior Chaplain, assisted by the Rev Wm Meston, B D, Madras Christian College; James Fletcher Simpson, to Isabel Talbert, second daughter of P C Brooks, Esq, Leys of Lessendrum, Huntley, N B.

DEATHS.

COOPER—February 9, at Home, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Earnest, Commandant, 57th Rifles, Frontier Force.
LARKIN—February 23, at Shah jehanpore of diptheria, Maurice Alfred, the son of Staff Sergeant and Mrs H G Larkin.

FERRO-VINA

A NUTRITIVE

IRON TONIC WINE

which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m., High water, 1-22m, 1-52s. Low water 7-23m., 7-36s.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English mails of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM.—The adjourned special general meeting, of the Anjuman-e-islam of Bombay, will be held to-day, at 5-30 p. m., at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to amend the existing rules of the Anjuman.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a. m., on Monday the 13th inst. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, acknowledges with thanks the following donations received since 23rd December: From the Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund through the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General to provide female lepers with warm clothing etc, Rs. 100-0-8. A Parsee Lady, P. C. T. Rs. 25. The Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Rs. 30. Total Rs. 215-0-8.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Luximon Ramji, a Hindu, aged sixty residing at Mazdeo, died at the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday, from burns received by him by his cot accidentally catching fire from a segree. It appears from inquiries that the deceased was sufferiug from fever and as he complained of cold, his wife placed a segree under his cot to warm him. The segree set the cot on fire and burnt the deceased.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

Serenade	La Paloma ..... Hartonor
Overture	Stradella ..... Flotoni
Reminiscences Of all Nations	Godfrey
Serenade	The Warblers ..... d Parry
Selection	The Geisha ..... S Jones
Valse	Jucesse ..... Waldtefel

FIRE AT MAZAGON.—On Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the compound of Anjir Wady, Mount Road, Mazagon and resulted in the destruction of a hut belonging to one Ramzankhan Namdarkhan. The hut was situated at the north-east corner of the compound and was fortunately isolated from other similar structures. As soon as the alarm was raised, the residents of the Wady came out of their huts and assisted in putting the fire out. The origin of the outbreak is ascribbuded to careless use of the fire place in the hut. The damage is estimated at Rs. 60. The Byculla and Chinchpoogley engines arrived at the scene, but did not work.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL DISMISSED.—At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have disposed of an appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed in favour of Umar Mahomed Bagas and two others by Mr. Balakram, First Class Magistrate of Broach, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchordas, appeared for the accused. The charges against the accused were of rioting and causing grievous hurt, and in the opinion of the Magistrate, the witnesses on both sides were so utterly untrustworthy that there was no placing of reliance on any of them. He acquitted the acused; and the Government appealed against his order. Their Lordships upheld the order of acquittal and dismissed the appeal.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Paterson charged Gulu Mira and Syed Oomer Syed Mahomed, both Mahomedans, with causing grievous hurt to Ramji Subhana, a policeman attached to D. Division, by knocking out one of his teeth. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that both the accused were seen coming out of a chawl at Falkland Road on Saturday night and were arrested by a ramosee. The policeman who was on duty in the street was sent for, he arrived, took both the accused in custody and told them to go with him to his Sahib. Both the accused declined to do so and assaulted the sepoy. The first accused tripped him up and gave him a blow on his chest, while the second accused struck him on his mouth with his clenched fist, knocking out one of the teeth. On the arrival of another policeman, both the accused were secured. The Magistrate convicted both the accused of causing hurt to the policeman while in the execution of his duty and sentenced the first to four and the second to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SOLDIER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, disposed of the appeal of Gunner, W. H. Buncombe, who was, on 22nd February, convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, of committing mischief in the London Hotel, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 110, or in default of payment, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Accused's appeal, which had been filed from the House of Correction was based on the ground, that he was made to suffer a double punishment. On 8th February, he had been placed before the same Magistrate on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the street in respect of the same affair, and was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, which was awarded to the complainant as compensation. In disposing of the second and subsequent charge of causing mischief, the Magistrate remarked that because the hotel people refused to "serve" the accused, he became angry, and taking up chairs, smashed with them a cupboard and two marble-topped tables, out of mere wantonness. The charge of disorderly behaviour, he had been tried on, was a separate offence. The mischief he had committed to the pieces of furniture amounted to Rs. 130, out of which the Rs. 20, already awarded to the complainant on the first charge were deducted, and he was now fined Rs. 110, or sentenced, in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, and dismissed the appeal.

THEOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the last few days, Theosophy has been the subject of much criticism in the local press, and as the other side of the case has not as yet been presented to the public I write this letter. The criticisms come from writers belonging to three schools of thought who all agree but to ridicule the teachings of Theosophy. Taking them in order, the writer of the article on Mrs. Besant, in your contemporary, charges the Theosophists with distorting facts and deluding people because the "Theosophist" asserts that recent scientific investigation affords demonstrable evidence of the existence of soul in man. To deny such evidence in the 20th century when Spiritualism counts its followers by millions and among them some of the best men of science is to assume too much journalistic omniscience. The second attack comes from a "Western Student" who though recognising the supreme fact proved by spiritualism and psychical research viz., the survival of some principle in man after his death, does not give Theosophy its due. The truth is, Spiritualism, though rich in the accumulation of psychical phenomena, has not as yet evolved anything like a philosophical theory, a hypothesis that harmonises with the unity of things. And for such a theory it must look to Theosophy. The endeavours of students of psychology like Prof. William James of Harvard to explain the religious experiences of saints and mystics of old in the light of present psychological knowledge have appreciably brought them near Theosophy. The third critic, an orthodox religionist as he is, ignores the fundamental doctrine of Theosophy which is that all the great religions of the world are so many aspects of one Truth. It seems natural that the very comprehensiveness of Theosophy must be irritating to minds under the sway of the analytical bias of the age. The clear recognition of the dual condition of manifestation is the keystone with which Theosophy holds together the two opposite poles of thought and finds unity in diversity. The cosmos which from its form-side presents a baffling variety is, when contemplated from its life-side, essentially one, unity and diversity being thus the two aspects of manifestation. Thus the Vedantist's Samadhi, or Supreme Bliss, becomes Nirvana, or annihilation when viewed from the form-side. If science and faith interpret things differently, it is because they look at them from two different standpoints. The whole of the Theosophical teaching may be roughly described as the logical working out of this fundamental principle, science may not accept all its teachings, but there is nothing as yet which scientists have discovered which can in any way vitiate the teachings of Theosophy. On the other hand every advance into the superphysical on the part of science has confirmed some of the most ridiculed teachings of Theosophy. I cannot enter into details in a letter like this, but those of your readers who are at all interested in such questions should read Dr. Stonsell Hooker's lecture on "Human Rays" recently delivered in connection with the discovery of "N" Rays and then compare it with Mrs. Besant's article in the "Lucifer" of 1896 on Thought forms. And this is but an instance. Yours &c.

R. V. BIJUR.

Bombay, 9th March.

VERNACULARS AT GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

The Government of Bombay have issued correspondence on the question of making provision for instruction at the Government Colleges in the vernaculars introduced into the curriculum for the M. A. Examination. The Director of Public Instruction in a letter dated the 8th February writes in continuation of this office No. 8060 of 7th December 1904 :—I have the honour to forward herewith copies of reports from the Principals, Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. In a subsequent report and in reply to a reference from this office the Principal, Deccan College, states that after consulting his colleagues and Dr. Bhandarkar he has no further suggestions to make.

The introduction of the vernaculars Marathi, Gujarati, and Kanarese, into the M. A. curriculum is of recent date, and it is necessary to see whether any large number of students will hereafter take up this subject in either of the Government Colleges. If it is found that they do so, it will then be desirable to consider how far graduates, who presumably know their own vernaculars fairly efficiently will, in a post-graduate course, require special assistance in the further study of their own mother tongue. I am at least of opinion that it may be assumed that such assistance is not required until the contrary is proved.

It is a question whether such expense should in any case fall upon Government. In Poona there are two Colleges and in Bombay three which prepare students for the M. A. degree, and obviously it would be a waste of money to supply to each College a Lecturer in Marathi, Gujarati or Kanarese. The students of the various Colleges could attend one set of lectures available for all. Thus the lectures would be in a sense University lectures and it would, I think, be the duty of the University to provide for such teaching from its available funds.

Such a view might not be accepted by the University and in that case the cost of instruction might by common consent be divided among the Colleges concerned, a substantial fee being taken from the students for the special instruction received. But the necessity for such instruction has not as yet been in any way demonstrated, and I am of opinion that should a demand be put forward for such instruction, Government should obtain the opinion of the Syndicate of the University on the question before coming to any decision."

Resolution.—Government concur with the Director of Public Instruction that, as pointed out by the Indian Universities Commission, the matter is one for consideration by the Syndicate of the University.

T. ST OF TRUE IDENTIFICATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of a reference from Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the case of Natha Govind, a goldsmith, charged with committing the murder of Magan Kalidas in Umreth, who used to maintain intimate relations with accused's niece. Magan's body was discovered on 30th May, there were several marks of stabs on it. Natha was suspected, and he was identified as the man by two witnesses, Jiva and Magan. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "not guilty;" but the Judge, differing from their verdict, referred the case to the High Court.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, said that Jiva identified the accused, when the latter was alone in the lock-up. The other witness, Magan said that when he saw the accused with two men, accused had put on a turban, and he was unable to identify him; but when he saw the accused later wearing one of the caps, which was an exhibit in the case, he at once identified him as the man. Their lordships had formerly protested—and they must protest again—against such methods of identification. The only way in which identifications could be satisfactorily had was to place the accused amongst a number of other persons, and then calling up the witness, ask him to point out which was the accused person. Simply requiring the witnesses to identify a single individual as the guilty person was no test of a true identification whatever; but it rather approached to the preparation of evidence. In this case, the jury did not hold the evidence sufficiently strong to convict the man, and their lordships therefore, declined to disturb the verdict of the Ahmedabad jury.

THE JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I be allowed to make a few remarks in answer to the correspondent whose account of the Jackal Club Point-to-Point Races appears in to-day's issue of the "Times of India?" In the first place, I should like to say that I hold no brief for the Jackal Club and am not even a member, but I have ever since the day I landed in 1903 received the greatest kindness and hospitality from members of the Club. I cannot but think it is a great pity and mistake for anyone to have sent such an account of yesterday's meeting which was got up purely from a sporting point of view and conducted in a sportsmanlike manner. It is quite evident that the writer has never before seen a Point-to-Point Race in India and I very much doubt if he has seen one at all. The correspondent says "Jackal Club Hounds run in couples." This is indeed news to anyone who has hunted with this excellent Pack, and I venture to think that even if they do commit this crime, the writer will even then find his work cut out to keep them in view on a good scenting morning. I should like to say that the Honorary Secretaries were really not responsible for the "couple of dirtiest Tongas that surely were ever drawn." Had they known such an eminent sportsman intended coming to the meeting, I am sure they would have made adequate arrangements for his arrival. The "first turn" is described as a particularly "badly judged spot," I happened to be there during three races in order to see that the riders went round the turning flag. The flag tree was not on the top of a jump, nor was there a deep ditch on the other side. That the arrangements were not as perfect as at Epsom or Newmarket, I do not deny; but they were not intended to be so, the meeting being arranged in order to have a sporting afternoon and to afford amusement to the members and friends of the Jackal Club who chose to avail themselves of the invitation. The correspondent entirely ignores the fact which is interesting to sportsmen in Bombay that Mr. D. N. Graham won no less than three events, in each case riding his own horse. Let me, in conclusion, offer the correspondent a small piece of advice and that is to accept invitations in India, this meeting not being public, in the spirit in which they are given, and not to accept hospitality and then gramble and complain when everything has been done for your comfort. No one can compete with heat and dust.—Yours, &c,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

II.

SIR,—With reference to your contemporary's sportsmanlike account of these Point-to-Point events, I, as a fellow-sufferer, should like to say a few words, but feel inclined, if you will allow me to go even farther than he has done, and will enumerate my various grievances :—

1. There was no Press stand.
2. There was no provision made for seeing falls properly. The one fall in the Jumping Competition was only sufficient to whet one's blood, and arrangements should have been made to convey spectators to the first flag where there were real purlers to be enjoyed.
3. The road from Andheri to Marole should have been relaid. This would probably not have cost more than Rs. 10,000. It should also have been oiled properly.
4. Clothes brushes should have been provided at the shamiana.
5. The jungle which interpreted so much with the view of the Races should have been cut down. In default of this, an open five furlong course might possibly be found somewhere in the country within one hundred yards of a railway station. This would be a much better arrangement from a spectator's point of view and as the Irishman said "If we're lucky, Mike, we might see a corpse or two at the big jumps.—Yours, &c,

FACE.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal filed by Isab Asmal and three others, who were convicted by Mr. J. C. Gloster, Sessions Judge of causing the death of Amiji Jiva and his brother Adam, the uncles of the first three accused. Isab was sentenced to death and the other accused to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. F. Sorabji Mr. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Nandavalan K. Mehta, appeared for the accused: Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The parties belonged to the Borah cultivating class. The first three accused were the sons of Asmal, who was the brother of the two deceased persons. The second accused was married to Asmal woman; but he had turned her out on several occasions from his house, and again taken in. Incensed at the frequency of these turnings-out her uncle Adam Jiva to whom she had complained of her ill-treatment, insisted on the second accused to execute a deed of divorce. Hence the enmity. On the 25th November, Amiji Jiva and Adam Jiva were returning home from the mosque, when the four accused, who were seated on a "otta," and were armed with bill hooks and a stick, attacked the two men and mortally wounded them. The injured persons died shortly after. On behalf of the third and the fourth accused an "alibi" was set up; the first and the second accused urged that they had acted in self-defence. Their lordships commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life; the sentence of transporation for life awarded to the second accused was commuted to one of rigorous imprisonment for ten years. The sentences on the other accused were not altered.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and at Bhuj, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Khandwa, Nagpur, Sholapur and Bijapur, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is generally above the average.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Negapatam and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 11° to 22° in defect at Lahore, Rajkot, Jaipur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Karachi, Veraval, Rajkot, Masulipatam and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Bellary and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jaipur, Veraval, Rajkot, Neemuch, Raipur, Malegaon and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Nearly three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Sirsa and light showers at Lahore, Delhi and Agra.

Weather is fine everywhere except in the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE new warship Antrim, which will be commissioned next month, is to be presented by the inhabitants of county Antrim with three solid silver loving cups, weighing about 5000oz., of Irish design. Two will be for competition annually among the officers and men, and the third will adorned the captain's cabin.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment so simple and effective is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old rathmatic invalids will derive marvellos relief from the use of Holloway's remedies which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF COTTON.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Chapsey Parbut and others, against Mowjee Shawjee and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 22,408-5-2, with interest thereon at 9 per cent, per annum, and the costs of the suit.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Madhavjee and Kamdar, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 6th November, 1903, the defendants entered into a contract with them to sell, to them 200 bales of Broach machine ginned fine cotton to be delivered from the 1st March to 25th April, 1904, at the rate of Rs. 245 per candy. On the 12th November, 1903, they entered into a second contract to sell to plaintiffs 220 bales of the same cotton, of the same quality, deliverable between the same dates at Rs. 253 1-4 per candy. On the 29th November, 1903, they entered into a third contract for the sale to the plaintiffs of 220 bales of the same cotton, of the same quality, deliverable between the same dates, at the rate of Rs. 237 per candy. These contracts were made subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. On the 15th April, 1904, the defendants handed to the plaintiffs a delivery order for 220 bales in respect of the contract of 12th November, 1903, and the plaintiffs according to the custom of the Bombay Cotton Market, passed on the delivery order, duly endorsed, to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., to whom they had in turn sold the same. The latter demanded delivery of the cotton from the defendants, who wrongfully refused to give delivery. The plaintiffs themselves demanded delivery of the cotton, but the defendants failed to give delivery. Plaintiffs, according to the custom of the market passed on the other two delivery orders to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., but the defendants failed to give delivery of the cotton. Upon such failure, the plaintiffs, in accordance with the aforesaid rules and regulations, closed the contracts at the market rate on the due dates, with the result that the defendants become indebted to

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the Ex minerships at the June L. M. and S. Examination, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned not later than Friday, the 24th March. Forms of application for and particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on applicaiton to this office.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M. A.
University Registrar.
University Office Bombay, 9th March, 1905.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

THE WAR.

IF the ancient capital of the Manchus be not already occupied by the Japanese, it is because of their respect for the feelings of China. The sudden appearance of General Nogi, the victor of Port Arthur, from the north-west, prepared the Russians for the necessity of an early evacuation of Mukden, but General Kuropatkin had a more important task than the defence of that city. The appearance of General Nogi coupled with the successes of General Kuroki on the east was the signal that Marshal Oyama's plan to surround the Russians was developing admirably for the Japanese. Once more the Russian Commander-in-Chief had to set to work either to beat the enemy or to secure the retreat of his main army. For more than a week the fighting has gone on at all points of the wide field, and the desperate nature of the position is indicated by the stubborn character of the Russian resistance on the flanks. At Fushan on the right flank, Kuropatkin was obliged to hold on as long as possible, and to some extent he has succeeded in his object, for we read that the main army has evacuated all the positions along the Shaho and is in full retreat. Marshal Oyama supplements this with the information that the enemy are everywhere beaten. They began to retreat early on Wednesday morning, and the Japanese are now in vigorous pursuit. We imagine that this means that the brilliant strategist who commands the Russian army, has again extricated his forces from a trap, though at a much greater cost than at Liao-yang. The factor which finally determined the retirement seems to have been the massing of the enemy in the North-West. We have, however, yet to see if the Japanese have learned the lesson of their failure to cut off Kuropatkin during his last retirement. With one arm of the Japanese bow extended towards Tieling, the Russian retreat in that direction is likely to be one of absolute disorder, if it is not entirely intercepted. After seven days of the fiercest fighting, however, the troops of Generals Oku and Nogi may not be in a condition to press the pursuit of the Russian right. It is probable that General Nogi is turning his attention to the possession of Mukden, for fighting is reported in the neighbourhood of the Imperial tombs.

At the same time it is interesting to note that Marshal Oyama has issued an order which secures the sanctity of the Manchu Mausolea. General Kuropatkin has never been under the impression that he would be able to hold Mukden. He would have preferred to have begun the war in the neighbourhood of Harbin and after thirteen months of a campaign most disastrous for Russian arms, he is now in a fair way for accomplishing the retirement to Harbin which he originally urged. As, at Liaoyang the armies engaged during the past week of conflict have been almost numerically equal. Marshal Oyama's total forces, occupying a front of about fifty-three miles, numbered 265,000, with about 150,000 auxiliary territorial troops. Of this total General Kuroki on the right had 85,000 men, General Nodzu in the centre 65,000 and General Oku on the left reinforced by General Nogi had 115,000. General Kuropatkin's army numbered 300,000 before the arrival of the fourth army corps of 25,000 men, and drafts of reservists continually arrive at the front. What effect this latest defeat will have on Russia's inclination to continue the war, it is, of course, not possible to predict. But it will give the peace party further reason to persist in their agitation, and even Tsardom may at last begin to realise that it is hopeless to carry on a war in which disaster succeeds disaster in never ending monotony. It was stated that the Russian Government's new plan of campaign was to keep the army up to 500,000 men and to wear out the Japanese. That was nearly three weeks ago, but since then the process of attrition has been severe for the Russians. Probably the facility with which decisions are taken at St. Petersburg has enabled the Tsar to make a fresh plan within the last few days. Anyhow, the latest defeat of Kuropatkin's army synchronises curiously with the announcement that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has left Madagascar for Jibutil. The statement comes from a French source, and on the face of it suggests that the gallant victor of the Dogger Bank conflict has turned tail before the approach of Admiral Togo. It is, however, more charitable to assume that it is his intention merely to join up with the other Baltic Squadron and that Jibutil may not be his destination at all. That is to give credit to the Russian Admiralty for having serious intentions in regard to the action of the Baltic fleet, but its proceedings throughout altogether belie anything of the kind.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ATTENTION is being paid in the important centre of agriculture, the Central Provinces to the improvement of crops and to experimental cultivation in many directions. Agricultural education is also receiving attention, and it is believed that, with the return of more prosperous times, there will be some demand for trained practical agriculturists to manage farms belonging to private estates. If the average number of men passing out of the school were increased three-fold, it is believed that employment would be available for all. Normal school classes are doing satisfactory work and some of the masters have achieved some commendable practical results. But it is found that school gardens are too small as a rule for the demonstration of new methods in the cultivation of field crops, though they may be and are used to some extent as a means of bringing new garden crops and new varieties of field crops to the notice of cultivators. In a few schools, the masters have persuaded the malguzars or some other members of the school punchayet to give them a plot of land large enough to exhibit the effect of new methods of cultivation. If efficient arrangements can be made for the regulation and supervision of these demonstrations, they may prove a valuable adjunct to the experimental farms. Work at the Nagpur experimental farm is shown in the recently issued report to have been of a varied as well as of a useful character. Experiments were directed to the determination of the comparative merits of different methods of cultivation, to the cultivation of different varieties of crops with the view of discovering good varieties well suited to the locality, the cultivation of selected varieties for seed distribution, the production of new varieties of cotton and wheat obtained by cross-fertilisation, the investigation of plant diseases, the trial of implements and work in connection with the demonstration branch of the Agricultural Department. The experiments with regard to new varieties of cotton and wheat by cross-fertilisation had for their object the production of a cotton combining the productive powers and hardiness of the local varieties with the higher class but of exotic kinds, and to produce a rust-resistant wheat of good milling quality. Twenty-one varieties of hybrid cotton were cultivated and the Manager of the Empress Mills examined and reported upon these. The results are decidedly encouraging. Twenty-three varieties of hybrid wheat were cultivated, but it is considered too early yet to pronounce any decided opinion on the result.

Under the head "Agricultural demonstrations and enquiries" we find that juar and cotton are being introduced into Chhattisgarh with the object of providing a crop which will succeed in a year in which rice would give a low outturn and of securing to the cattle a better supply of fodder than is at present available for them. There are found to be several obstacles in the way. In the first place, the people have never eaten the grain and prefer their rice. The cattle have taken up the same attitude. They refuse the fodder at first, though with a little persuasion—how applied we are not told—they can be induced to eat it, and it is believed that if a large supply became available they would eat it as readily as do the cattle of other tracts. Lastly, it is found that their crops will ordinarily succeed in Chhattisgarh only in well drained black soils, such as are found in the neighbourhood of considerable rivers. Last year, however, was unfavourable to the cultivation of these crops, and it is feared that it has, in consequence, received a check from which it will take some years to recover. A large quantity of seed, however, has again been distributed. In some localities it was sown quite contrarily to instructions, and it is but natural that the cultivators, who made the mistake and have never seen a properly cultivated crop of juar, should be reluctant to try it again. It is considered doubtful whether the wholesale distribution of seed, under conditions which do not admit of supervision of the cultivation, is the best way of pushing the crop, for when so distributed, it is frequently sown in level stretches of black soil where neither cotton nor juar is ever likely to flourish. It is known however, that there are considerable areas in which they can be grown with profit and the authorities believe that the most effectual way of establishing the crops would be to confine attention strictly to a few of the most suitable tracts in Raipur and Bilaspur, to maintain controlled demonstration plots year after year in one or two of these areas and to distribute small quantities of seed to a few selected cultivators in all of them, the distribution to be made on the spot by a responsible official who knows the sort of soil required and, while giving out the seed, can point out the field in which it is to be sown.

Progress is reported in the attempts to revive the declining tassar cultivation and weaving, experiments being confined to seven districts in which previous enquiries showed that some success might be attained. The policy followed was to set apart areas in Government forests for cocoon-rearing, leaving their formal excision to depend on the success of the experiment. Only in the Bhandara Tahsil did the experiment meet with real success. The Deputy Commissioner has reason to hope that the scope of operations will be much extended during the present year. Chanda weavers have received instruction from one of Sambalpur and the elaborate patterns, and more artistic textures demanded can now be supplied. Efforts were made to introduce some form of fly-shuttle among the weavers who pronounce the Madras loom to be entirely unsuited to the Central Provinces. Shortly before the close of the year, three different kinds of fly-shuttle looms were set up in the house of a master-weaver. As the man was a Monim, one of a somewhat suspicious and exceedingly conservative class, who form a strong section of the weaving population in Nagpur, it was thought that his fellows would be the more ready to give that loom a thorough trial. For some days they evinced considerable interest, and a few were induced to learn how to use them. But they would have none of them and it is felt that the attempt must be given up, for the present, at all events, in Nagpur. There are other fields to which attention has been turned, and the Director of Agriculture is hopeful that some gratifying results may be recorded in his next report. Although in Seoni, three members of the District Agricultural and Industrial Association failed in a combined attempt to introduce the fly-shuttle, the extraordinary results attained in Jubbulpur and possibly other jails, place it beyond dispute that with a fly-shuttle invented by Mr. Date of the Jubbulpur Reformatory, the weaver can double his outturn. Weavers, it must be borne in mind, are amongst the the most conservative of Indians, and it may take years before the fly-shuttle is used on a commercial scale; but the Director is hopeful and looks forward to a day when an enterprising master-weaver will be found who will introduce it into his workshop and undersell his competitors. Then its universal adoption will quickly follow.

AN INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

WE drew attention the other day to a scheme that Aligarh College cricketers have of sending a team to England, and since writing on the subject, we understand that a meeting of those interested in the matter was held at Aligarh, when it was decided to spare no pains to bring about a realisation of the project, and to start collecting subscriptions for the purpose at once. We notice that the probable expenses of the contemplated tour have been set down at Rs. 35,000, which, in our opinion, is far too modest an estimate, if the tour is to be an extended one, that is to say, if it is to last from the beginning of May to the middle of September or even the end of August. Of course, if it is only proposed that the tour should last a couple of months, the sum named would be ample for all ordinary expenses, but we take it that the object of sending the team to England is to give the members of it an experience of a full English cricket season. If this is the case, then we fear that those who have in hand the arrangements will have to call upon the public for a sum not less than £3,000, which, at the most modest computation, is the very least the tour could be managed on. Whatever may be the intention of those who are working the scheme as regards the duration of the tour, we trust that the appeal to the public for funds, which we understand will be made shortly, will be liberally responded to by Mahomedans in Bombay, who should take a very keen interest in the project affecting as it does the progressiveness of the chief Mahomedan scholastic institution in the country.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

A LARGE number of Afghan refugees in the Punjab are preparing to start for Kabul as soon as the passes are reported to be clear.

WE hear from Peshwar that preparations of the return march of the British Mission from Kabul are being made along the route, though the date of the departure is still undetermined.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 7th was 1812, giving a death-rate of 121·42 per annum per thousand as against 105·77 the corresponding period of last year, and 139·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 64 died from fever; 860, plague; 186, small-pox; 25, measles; 3, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 234, affections of the respiratory organs; 53, diarrhœa; 27, dysentry; 47, still-born; 159, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 76; Brahmin, 52; Lingaet, 10; Bhattia, 17; Hindu of other caste, 1013; Hindu low caste, 223; Musalman, 310; Parsee, 31; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 57; Eurasian, 3; European, 9. The total number of births was 329 as against 257 the corresponding period of last year, and 215 the average over the past five years.

THE effect of the cheap Telegraph Tariff in India has been very remarkable. The "deferred" traffic has developed in the most rapid way and 75 per cent of all messages are now sent in that class. It is coming to be recognised that in the case of a telegram either its importance is so great that it should be sent "Urgent" in order to ensue its delivery within two or three hours; or that the object in view will be secured if it is delivered any time within the twenty-four hours in other words, if it is sent at the cheapest rate. The "ordinary" rate is neither one thing nor the other, and the time will probably come when it will disappear. Its use is in fact already disallowed by most of the public offices. On the other hand, India is a country of such vast distances that the Post cannot compete with the Telegraph, and hence the cheap telegram should increase and multiply year by year. The lowering of the Press rate, a change due to the Viceroy himself, has resulted in an increase of nearly cent per cent, both English and Native newspapers contributing to this.

A CASE which suggests that of Adolf Beck, though far more cruel than the latter case, is reported from France. As far back as 1867, a woman and her son, a boy of 16, were on the flimsiest evidence sentenced for the murder of the woman's husband, a man named Allegrain, whose dead body was found in a horse pond in the village of Domont, Seine-et-Oise. The woman was sent to penal servitude for life and the boy to ten years' imprisonment. Mme. Allegrain died after three years' imprisonment, and she left her son a letter asking him to try to clear her name. This he has been endeavouring to do for years, and at last it appears as though he will succeed. The evidence which was thought to be good enough to bring a verdict of guilty against mother and son was that the latter's coat had some blood-stains upon it on the day following the tragedy, and these, it was argued, had something to do with wounds which were found on the drowned body. The prisoners at the time protested that the boy's nose had been bleeding, and it now appears that the wounds on the body were caused by a boat-hook with which a man, who had heard M. Allegrain calling, "Help, I am drowning!" had tried to drag him out of the water.

THE late Major-General Henry George Delafosse, C.B.—he used, writes a correspondent, to orthograph his name that way, when, as a small boy, I first beheld him and listened to his tale of wonder—was a subaltern in a Bengal N. I. regiment that had just moved up to Cawnpore in time for the Mutiny. Whilst that storm was brewing poor old Wheler used to send him, and others of his rank, to sleep in their mess-jackets in the native lines, "to show confidence." When the Nana let the woman and children get away in boats to be shot down from the bank, Delafosse and Mowbray Thomson twice towed their boat off a sand-bank, under fire. When she was sunk they swam ashore, and found a temporary refuge in a temple. Then a speculative Raja came along and carried them away, and held them to ransom. He wanted many lakhs of rupees, and very large additions to his territory; but fortunately, he was content to accept the sign-manual of his captives to certain deeds of conveyance, and promissory notes, drawn up by himself, as sufficient guarantee. "We signed and sealed," Delafosse would recount, "till he had got enough to make him happy for life; and then, one morning, he ordered the elephant, and put us on the road to make good our signatures." Meantime, they joined the up-going column for Lucknow. On his voyage home, Delafosse was wrecked in the Ava, off Galle, and lost everything but the clothes he had just time to get into. He took it all in the most matter-of-course way. It was Mowbray Thomson who wrote the story of their adventures. For what he did under that burning ammunition-waggon he would have got his V.C. in these days. The then Marquis of Ailesbury, who knew his people, did move the powers that were in that direction, but nothing came of it. It was years later that his decoration was given him. He was in command of the old 101st at Malta then, and it was through his present Majesty then Prince of Wales, and taking the island on his way home from India, that his C.B. accrued to him.

USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING BOOKS.

CONFESSIONS OF A YOUNG MAN, by George Moore (George Bell & Sons.) This is a new edition of a book published in 1886. The author has now edited it anew and annotated it, but practically altered nothing. Mr. George Moore's "past" may be worth preserving as a lesson in the art of living; he clearly thinks so himself and quotes others who hold an equally flattering opinion. In his preface to this new edition, he speaks tenderly of the first reading it in a train, he became so absorbed that he passed his station by, and had to hire a carriage and drive across the downs to his destination. May all his readers be as interested and as indulgent. Walter Pater, thanking George Moore for the original, said many complimentary things, qualifying his praise by this sentence:—"And still I wonder how much you may be losing, both for yourself and for your writings, by what, in spite of its gaiety and good-nature and genuine sense of beauty of many things, I must still call a cynical, and therefore exclusive, way of looking at the world." But the author of these Confessions says with Swinburne that he has nothing to regret, nothing to withdraw. Most of the "Confessions" are criticisms, and appreciations of French writers and artists, enthusiastic praise or gentle blame. His love of France decided the trend of George Moore's life. He crossed the Channel remained in Paris giving himself up to literature, art and the pleasures that came his way, until summoned to England, and a serious facing of the problems of existence by a diminished income and worse than empty coffers. Thenceforward he seems to have stayed in England and stoically endured life without French plats, literary or other. Perhaps he compensated himself for being unable to indulge his love for France by gratifying his love of Protestantism, which he declares to be one of the two motive powers of his life, although his "Confessions" do not strike the reader as containing much that Protestantism as a religion would care to claim as the fruit of her doctrines, but the quality of "protesting" was certainly his. He protested vehemently against Christianity, while boasting of his love of Protestantism. When George Moore was summoned to England to arrange his affairs, his reflections were as revolutionary and bizarre as his costume:—"I went to London" he wrote "in an exuberant necktie; a tiny hat; I wore large trousers and a Capoul beard; looking, I believe, as unlike an Englishman as a drawing by Grevin." He found he had been playing long enough, and in a Strand lodging-house life had to be made out somehow. It was here, his "Confessions" were written, and no doubt the Paris part of them gained much from the contrast of the dingy present with the gay, bright but too evanescent past.

IN SPITE OF THE CZAR by Guy Boothby (John Long). Here we have in a prologue dire happenings, and the two villains of the piece are presented to us. Then the story proceeds and follows for a time the fortunes of a scion of the Bracebridge family, Maurice, who went to St. Petersburg to see if a diplomatic life would be to his taste. While he was being nursed for this in the British Ambassador's house, he meets a young English girl with whom he falls in love. That was not extraordinary in itself, but when he came to discuss his future with his father-in-law elect, the latter made a communication which caused young Bracebridge to make up his mind to abandon any ideas of the Diplomatic Service, and to set out in search of a treasure hidden in the depths of Siberia, its whereabouts being known only to the father of his fiancee. This somewhat wild adventure was highly disapproved of by Maurice's uncle, who nevertheless decided to accompany him. In the journey to Irkutsk and in the search for the treasure young Bracebridge has the most exciting experiences. His head is broken on three different occasions, but he recovers enough consciousness to persevere. The two unmitigated villains of the prologue re-appear and justify their character in every possible way. Irkutsk has a bad reputation even for Siberia and there Maurice is practically checkmated. Guy Boothby has not lost a moment in writing a story that adapts itself to the feeling of the time regarding Russian intrigues and his fertile imagination is quite capable of supplying the reader with thrills of horror, or with incidents of the most unexpected and unlikely nature. The tale is one of those that a not too studious traveller may put in his knapsack—if such a convenience still exists—to while away a tedious journey.

THE MASK by William le Queux (John Long) is one of those circumstantial narratives of a series of risks run, crimes committed, and strange coincidences connecting the most fortuitous events with the actions of the characters in the story. The hero of the wildest of these adventures drops into the position of a victim without any effort on his part. He unconsciously becomes the confidant of a secret which brings him repeatedly into danger of his life. The moment he finds himself surrounded by mysterious circumstances he exerts all his ingenuity to read them aright and guards against all possible evil machinations, but this skill and prudence avail him little, he is beset by an adverse fate with more insistence than ever. Nevertheless the reader is certain to enjoy the dangers that spelled death many times over for Rupert Munro, if he had been a weakling. The interest in the pretty heroine, Maisie Gwynne, is well sustained. She disappears from view just as we begin to doubt if she was all her lover imagined her to be, and thenceforth for a long time we have to take her for granted and share the hero's anxiety on her account. The disentangling of the complications and solving of the different mysteries in the story take very long, but the author keeps the attention of his readers all the time.

THE AMBASSADOR'S GLOVE by Robert Machray (John Long) begins with a daring diamond robbery in a fashionable London hotel, and before very long the sensational murder of a British Ambassador, the day after his arrival in England from Rome, plunges the reader at once into the toils of an elaborate and well sustained plot. There are faint clues to many admirable secret service men trying to spin a case out of them. The reader, of course, knows all along who the guilty persons are, but cannot, any more than the detectives, fit the clues to the suspected beings. In spite of the fact that it is a wholly improbable story, once taken up, it is difficult to lay aside. Mystery succeeds mystery, and crimes are committed one after another without delay or hesitation. The very heart of the best known quarter of London is the resort of the most desperate characters. Hotels are shown to be owned by the members of a ruthless secret Society and the inmates are at their mercy. Nothing is omitted that can add to the interest, the mystery and the horror of the plot. "The Fraternal Union" had the most unpleasant way possible of showing their enthusiasm for a universal brotherhood.

A small book giving hints for beginners in making TORCHON LACE-WORK has been specially written for young women and girls' schools in India by M. Sime (M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.) The introduction tells the worker, the articles required and describes how they can best be made or procured, how to proceed before starting the actual making of lace, what threads and pins to get, the preparation of the design, and addresses of places where the best materials can be procured. Then twelve patterns of lace are minutely worked out, the designs and methods being accurately drawn and the text giving full directions. Once these patterns and the principle under-lying them have been grasped the worker can design new ones or copy any that she fancies. Lace-making is an excellent industry and this pillow lace has the advantage that it can be practised as a home employment, bringing some addition to the income in a pleasant fashion. Once the work is set up the cost of materials is trifling.

A Gujarati Manual on HOME HYGIENE is published by Mr. Dinanjibhai H. Mehta, L. M. and S., who is superintendent of the Central Jail, Baroda, and has apparently taken up earnestly the work of the St. John Ambulance Association of which he is a life member. It is an excellent idea to write in the vernacular a work of this sort, it is one of the only ways by which the rules of Hygiene can be brought into practice in the home. The price of this useful book is one rupee. It has several illustrations explanatory of the text, is bound neatly and strongly in green cloth and boards. It will bear frequent reference, and be found a good exponent of what is best to be done in all the minor accidents of life.

RUSSIANS RETREAT.

VIGOROUS JAPANESE PURSUIT.

KUROPATKIN'S DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

OYAMA AND THE IMPERIAL TOMBS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Reuter's correspondent, with General Oku, says that owing to the flatness of the country, the battle in the West was entirely conducted by telephone.

The Russians latterly were quite demoralised by the irresistible rushes of the Japanese, and it is believed some regiments were on the verge of mutiny.

The Japanese are now bridging the Hunho.

Reuter (Tokio) says the British colliers Venus and Aphrodite, bound to Vladivostock, have been seized by the Japanese.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A Russian telegram, from Mukden, dated 8th instant, 10 a. m., says that heavy cannonading is going on to the North-West and is shaking the houses in Mukden.

An engagement is proceeding at the Imperial tombs.

Reuter (Tokio) this morning wires that General Kuropatkin is evidently badly beaten in what has been the bloodiest battle of the war.

Reuter wires from Tokio the official announcement that the Russians began retreating on the morning of the 8th and that all the Japanese armies are now vigorously pursuing them.

LATER.

The "Times" in a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent states that General Kuropatkin reported yesterday that the Japanese had massed an enormous force to the North-West of Mukden necessitating the immediate retreat of the Russians.

The Russian losses during the first ten days of the battle are officially given as nearly 33,000 including 830 officers.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese have cut the line of railway north of Mukden.

The consummate strategy as exemplified at Mukden is universally acknowledged. It is believed that profiting by the mistake made at Liaoyang, the Japanese have concentrated abundant forces along the line of retreat to bring about a "debacle."

Experts note that the whereabouts of General Kamimura's Army of six divisions is absolutely concealed.

The following telegrams were received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

In the direction of Hsingking our detachment, on the 6th instant, occupied Huadjon, fifty miles, south-east of Hsingting, otherwise the situation is not changed.

In the direction of the Shaho, in the district east of the Railway, the enemy's attacks on the morning of the 7th instant, on some of our positions, were repulsed everywhere.

In the district west of the Railway, we occupied east Hangchenpao whereupon the enemy attempted to recapture it, but was repulsed.

On the right bank of the Shaho, we captured a large portion of Likuanpao whereupon the enemy, about one division strong, delivered a counter-attack, but was repulsed.

Our detachment which had been engaging with the enemy's strong forces near Hachunten dislodged them at 8 in the morning of the 8th instant from their positions, and is pursuing northward.

Marshal Oyama reports : The enemy was beaten in every direction and commenced to retreat early in the morning of Wednesday, and our army in now in vigorous pursuit.

The following telegram was received yesterday evening :—

To respect the sanctity of the place where the Imperial dynasty of China arose and to preserve peace and tranquility among the Chinese inhabitants of Mukden, Marquis Oayama, in giving the order for general pursuit on the 8th instant, strictly prohibited his troops from taking up their quarters within the walls of that city.

MUKDEN AND THE IMPERIAL TOMBS.

Mukden is a city of many names and is referred to by any one of four titles. Its Manchu name of Mukden dates from 1633; to the Chinese people it is Shenking or Shenyang and its official Chinese name is Feagtien. It was captured by the half savage Manchu tribes in 1621 and thence the Manchus spread their power until they came into possession of Peking and the Empire of China. The most recent account of Mukden describes it as an ordinary North China town, a little dirtier perhaps than some Manchurian towns and far inferior to Leao-yang in its streets, shops and sanitary arrangements. It is, however, still venerated by the Manchus, for besides its historical associations it contains the tombs of the founders of the Manchu dynasty. The beauty of these tombs may be said to compensate for the sordidness of the city. The Emperor of China was not unnaturally concerned that they should be spared from destruction during the war and made urgent representations to Russia and Japan to respect the Imperial tombs. What may be considered more precious are the thousands of pieces of imperial porcelain, bronzes, embroideries and other treasures sent from Peking and stored in the Imperial store houses at Mukden. The building in which these treasures are preserved was described last year as old and falling into ruin.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following special cablegram from its London correspondent dated March 7th :—Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from Mukden says :—The Japanese are bursting shrapnel near the Imperial tombs, in full view of the populace, who are crowding the roofs at every elevation. Nevertheless no determined attempt to carry Mukden is yet reported.

The principal struggle is on the Japanese extreme left, apparently north-west of Mukden, where General Kaulbars has hitherto successfully defended the railway.

The Japanese on the east bank of the Hun-ho have reached Machia-pu, ten miles south-west of Mukden.

The Russians hold the railway down to Sha-ho on the north bank, thirty miles eastward and the line of hills north of the river including Kan-do-lisan and Kau-ta-ling Pass, where the fighting has been most bloody.

The Russians report the Japanese Guard virtually annihilated at Kan-do-lisan. Meyendorff's troops at Kau-ta-ling repulsed 32 attacks in two nights with frightful carnage.

The correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" at St. Petersburg states both sides are exhausted, the Japanese attacks are weakening and the end of the battle is near.

The "Times" and other experts consider everything depends upon General Kaulbars whom General Kuropatkin is apparently not reinforcing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Reported Returning North.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Paris "Temps" publishes a telegram from Antananarivo which states that the entire Russian fleet has left Madagascar for Jibutil.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS' REVOLT.

A Growing Movement.

ANOTHER PETERSBURG STRIKE.

The movement for a revolt in the country districts in Russia is gaining strength. Bands of armed peasants are marching through the villages and damaging property as they go.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The men of the Baltic Naval Dockyard at St. Petersburg have struck owing to the arrest of their elected representatives.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A Limit to Muscovite Credit.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The "Times" says that the French financiers have intimated to Russia that the new loan must not exceed twenty millions sterling, instead of thirty-two millions, and furthermore that this is the last Russian loan that can be raised in Paris for some years.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Return of the French Expedition.

LONDON MARCH 9.

M. Charcot's French Antarctic expedition, has returned safely.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Maurice W. E. de Bunsen has been appointed British Minister at Lisbon.

PAPERCHASE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 9.

The Gunners of Kirkee organised a paperchase this afternoon near the Yerrowda Central Jail. A large number of spectators turned out to witness the chase, amongst whom were General and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Greenfield, Major and Mrs. Tynham, Mrs. Bell, Colonels Carter, and Grantham, General Desham and several others. The course was laid over a five mile track, in spite of which the ladies who took part negotiated the jumps well. The ladies who took part were Mrs. Wogan Browne, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Carter, Miss Exshaw and Mrs. Hale.

There were 20 jumps. The first to come home was Lieutenant Anderson, 33rd Cavalry, followed by Major Wogan Brown and Lieutenant Kennedy. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Wogan Brown next started from the Yerrowda Jail on the Alandi road where the Officers of the Royal Field Artillery were "At Home."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanction has been accorded to the delocalisation of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, who will shortly be moved from Burma to India.

Royal Artillery transfers :—Lieut.-Colonel Guiness on promotion to that rank gets the Command of the 45th Field Brigade.

Captain Norton, 49th, is transfered to 104th Field Battery.

Captain Shawstewart, 47th, and Cameron, 14th Batteries, are transferred to 37th and 17th Field Batteries respectively.

Captain Hill, from the unposted list is posted to No. 62nd Garrison Company.

Lieut. King, 90th, is posted to 13th Field Battery.

Lieut. Burmester, 151st is, posted to 49th Field Battery.

Lieut. Bill, 146th is posted to 38th Field Battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson on promotion is to command the Garrison Artillery, Plymouth.

Lieut-Colonel Watkins is to command the 6th Field Brigade.

Lieuts Mowbray, "B" and Skinner, 38th Batteries, are transferred to "R" Horse Battery.

Captain Rowland Maxwell Thomason, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Surgeon-Captain William Crofts to be Surgeon-Major with effect from the 29th August 1904.

Second-Lieutenant William Edgar Shipp to be Lieutenant vice Danby, transferred to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 21st July 1904.

Lieutenant E. Peecroft, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Corps with effect from the 18th February during the absence on leave of Captain G. L. Hobbs.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India J. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. GOKHALE'S INTERPELLATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has given notice of a large number of questions to be asked at to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. They are directed to the elucidation of the facts as to (1) the nature and number of better paid appointments which have been created of late years under Government, and (2) the changes in the working staffs of the Railways which will be brought about by the creation of the Railway Board, and the effect of the new system as regards the employment of Europeans, Eurasians, and Indians in this Department of the public service. Also as to the economy which will result and what is to become of the holders of such appointments as are abolished.

The interesting subject of the fate of the existing Consulting Engineers, who, it will be remembered, were to be abolished under Mr. Robinson's scheme is also touched upon, and Mr. Gokhale asks for publication of the correspondence which has passed upon these matters between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The "Indian Daily News" states that the members of the Kabul Mission, on their return to India, will go straight to Simla. Mr. Dane will subsequently proceed home on leave.

TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES.

The Bengal Government's scheme for improving Training Colleges for teachers has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

The "Englishman" has reason to believe that the Calcutta Improvement Scheme has obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State in its broad outlines.

MOTORING IN CALCUTTA.

Presiding at the Automobile dinner in Calcutta last night, the Hon. Mr. Hewett addressed a few words of exhortation to the drivers of motor-cars adjuring them to remember the rights of others, drivers and pedestrians who use the roads. The Maharaj Kumar Tagore announced that he would be glad to present another Cup for competition next year.

LADY CURZON'S RECOVERY.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Metropolitan announces that a thanksgiving will be offered for Lady Curzon's recovery and safe return to India at the Cathedral, Calcutta, next Sunday.

A CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, March 8th, states that a Company entitled the Ceylon Fisheries, Limited, will be shortly floated for the pearl fishing. Some big people are interested in it.

THE TEA MARKET.

A "Statesman" cable, dated London, the 8th inst., reports the tea market dull, except for export. The average price realised for garden account Indian tea was 6 7/8 pence and for Assam tea 7 3/4 pence.

THE ROLT INQUIRY.

In the Rolt Inquiry at Kishanganj yesterday, petitions were read from Mr. Rolt asking that the inquiry might now be closed.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. R. Walton, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Assam, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

BANK BENGAL.

At their weekly meeting to-day, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have enhanced the rate for deamand loans to 8 per cent.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In yesterday's "Government Gazette" the following new names appear among the gentlemen appointed to be Justices of the Peace for Bombay :—

Aga Farrukh Shah	Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Rao Bahadur
Cadell, P R, I C S	King, Captain A F W, I M S
Cameron, W L S L, A M I C E	Lillie, G E, E C H
Chapman, J B	Lucas, W H, I C S
Cordue, Major W G R, R E	Madhavji Damodhar Thackersi
Daver, J H	Mancherji Rustomji Bhoju Khan Bahadur C I E
David, Sassoon Shellim	Maneksha Dhanjisha Doctor
Edwardes, S M, I C S	Mehrvanji Mancherji Kama, B A
Fernandes, Cajetan, M D, L M and S	Miller George
French, V C	Noronha, C
Gillum, S J	Ogden, W
Gordon, P F	Pollard, John
Grimes, A J A, A M I C E	Pratt, E M, I C S
Harrison, F C I C S	Purbhudas Jivandas
Hassambhai Rahimtulla Khairaz	Reed, H Stanley
Hill, Arthur C I E, A M Inst, C E	Reuban, Moses Nissim
Jeaffreson C B	Ross, R R
Jennings Major W E, M D, I M S	Rustom Samansha Vakil B A, L L B
John, H C R	Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz, Khan Saheb
Kallianji Amarchand	Sheppard, W D, I C S
Kasimbhai Muhammad Mitha	Sherring, A E
Kemp, N W, Bar-at-Law	Stevens, C F
Kent, R J	Sorabji Bamanji Master
	Warren, N H Y

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. A. Forsyth to the Calcutta Port Trust and Messrs. W. H. Mills and T. R. Pratt, to the Calcutta Corporation.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1905-06.

The estimates of the income and of the expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust for the year commencing 1st April are published in a memoraudum. The Chairman the Hon. Mr. W.C. Hughes states :—Following the system adopted in previous years, the anticipations as regards the income of the ensuing official year are based mainly on the actuals of the past calendar year with allowances in respect of the principal items of trade which careful enquiries and consideration of the circumstances of the current season appear to justify or necessitate on the assumption that the monsoon of 1905 will prove an average one. The estimates of expenditure provide liberally for the due fulfilment of all the liabilities of the Board and for the efficient administration of the Act Under capital, the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 60,34,500, of which Rs. 25,25,000 is on the new docks, which is to be met entirely by loan. On the revenue side the estimates show a surplus income, after providing for all liabilities including interest, sinking und, and depreciation charges, of Rs. 4,38,703. In persuance of the policy of strengthening the revenue reserve fund in view of the liability to be incurred in executing the new dock and railway schemes, no reductions in charges are proposed. The reserve, which at the close of 1903-04 stood at Rs. 19,53,605, was increased by the surplus of that year to Rs. 27,26,727 (invested in public sercities of the par value of Rs. 30,07,573). The surplus in the current year will, it is anticipated, exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, and with this and the estimated surplus in 1905-06 the reserve fund will be raised Rs. 36 65,493. The limit of the reserve fund at present fixed by Government is Rs. 30 lakhs but their sanction has been applied for to allow the Board to accumulate a reserve of at least Rs. 50 lakhs in view of the fresh liabilities being incurred.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The estimate of expenditure to be incurred on capital works is as follows :—

Section I.—Prince's Victoria and Merewether Docks and New Works, Ordinary Rs. 35,09,300. Section II—New Dock Construction Rs. 25,25,000, total Rs. 60 34,300. Of this amount Rs. 17,19,500 will be provided from balances of former loans, leaving Rs. 43,14,800 to be met by new loans to be raised in 1905. The Budget makes provision for loans aggregating Rs. 60 lakhs, of which Rs. 4,15,000 is to cover expenditure already incurred against the 6 lakhs loan sanctioned in 1904 but not raised, and Rs. 12 25,000 for the new dock works plus Rs. 45,000 for other works is to be carried forward for expenditure during the earlier months of 1906-07, pending the raising of a further loan in the monsoon of 1905. The more important of the works provided for, are the new docks, the reclamation of the portion of Mody Bay south of the new docks up to the line of the Ballard Pier, the reclamation of the Foreshore at Mazagon for the trade to be displaced at Mody Bay, the Port Trust Section of the new Branch Railway from Cooria to the Docks, and the arrangements for the new depot for Bulk Oil Installations at Sewri. Actual work on the new docks was commenced by the Contractors, Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, on the 15th September 1904. Much time has been occupied in preliminaries and in getting the arrangements for quarrying materials at Elephanta for the coffer dams into working order, and it is hoped that in the ensuing year the works will make rapid progress. The Mody Bay reclamation south of the new docks was commenced in January 1904, and considerable progress has been made with the preparation of the concrete blocks required for the Ballard Pier extension, which will form the south wharf of the new reclamation. The work of laying the blocks has been delayed by a proposal to found the wall at a level that will allow of the eastern portion of this wharf being used by deep-drafted vessels. Fair progress has been made with the Mazagon reclamations, but the work is still somewhat behind hand. The smaller of the two jetties has been completed and is in use, and it is hoped that the larger one will be ready within the contract time. July 1905. The sums allotted for the new Railway line include provision for the purchase of the land in Mazagon required for the main lines and approaches of overbridges and of materials for the permanent-way of the length from the Docks to the Kala Chowky. The land is in course of acquisition by the Collector under the orders of Government.

The entire estimated cost of the project for accommodating the Bulk Oil trade at Sewri is Rs 22 1-4 lakhs which includes purchasing and laying out by roads and railway siding an area of 66 acres of land affording in all accomodation for 6 separate installations and the construction of a pier 1,000 feet in length extending from the shore at Sewri to the deep water anchorage in the Harbour. The pier is for a length of 8,000 feet to be a pitched muram bank 20 feet wide, and for the remaining 3,000 feet is to be an iron pier on screw piles with an "L" shaped head affording berths for 2 steamers at a time. The plans and estimates have been submitted to Government for sanction. It is anticipated that the cost of the project will be wholly covered by the charges for the occupation of the land which will include the use of the pipes laid along the pier to connect with the Tank Steamers.

The other capital works provided for are of minor importance and call for no special comment having been described in previous reports.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The revenue from all sources is estimated at—revenue proper Rs. 64,27,600; Pilotage Rs. 2 19,420; withdrawals from depreciation funds Rs. 47,733; total Rs. 66,94 866. The expenditure is estimated at—revenue expenditure Rs. 29,73,674; interest on debt Rs. 24,98,093; sinking funds Rs. 3 44.175; contributions to depreciation funds 1,72,972; pilotage Rs. 2,19 420, renewals chargeable to depreciation Rs. 47,736 total Rs. 62,55,040. Leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,38,700.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The estimates compared with last year as follow:—Actuals of calendar year 1904, Rs. 65,01,337. Budget, 1905-06, Rs. 64,47 020.

At the Docks where the greater portion of the Port is dealt with, the principal item of increase estimated for is in imports of Railway materials including those for the Nagda-Muttra Railway. With improved general conditions if the monsoon is favourable, it is likewise hoped that there will be some improvement in the Coasting trade which in the past few years has somewhat declined. On the other hand the probability of a decrease in cotton exports has been allowed for. In other respects the figures of the receipts for the calendar year have been adopted in framing the estimates for 1905 06 with the exception of the charges for trooping accommodation which are taken at Rs.8 000 only as compared with Rs. 2,482 in the calendar year. The earnings of the new Steam Tug (the Rose) contribute a fresh item of receipts under Docks.

Under interest and miscellaneous there is an increase of Rs. 55,800 as compared with the calendar year, due principally to the interest on the revenue reserve fund and sinking fund investment. The revenue reserve has been augmented as already explained; the interest on sinking fund investments constitutes a set off against the charge under that head on the expenditure side, it having been decided to credit those funds with a fixed rate of interest as an item of expenditure and to credit to revenue the actual receipts from the investments. This arrangement will obviate troublesome adjustments from time to time which would otherwise be necessary.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire revenue expenditure, excluding that from depreciation account, is estimated at Rs. 62 08,254. Comparing the Budget 1905-06 with the actuals of 1903-04 there is an increase of Rs. 5 10 421. Of this amount Rs. 2,27,000 is on account of interest and sinking fund charges on loans, and balance is made up of Rs. 70,000 for the reconstruction of the Warehouse recently destroyed by fire; Rs. 35,000 is represented by increased provision for expenditure on Contingent work; Rs. 32,000 by increased provision for depreciation of plant and machinery; Rs. 25,000 on account of the working expenses of the new Tug (Rose); Rs. 25,000 in Hamalirage charges at the Docks; Rs. 25 000 for increase in salary due to the revision of the Dock Superintendent's staff; Rs. 12,000 for special repairs to the new lightship due to a recent accident to the lighting apparatus and Rs. 8,000 to relaying the floor of one of the Dock transit sheds for which jarrah timber was used. There are in addition minor increases under Repairs and renewals to Lock Plant, Staff for Hydraulic Machinary (due to the completion of the new Hydraulic Power station), Docks and Harbour Police, new couplings for fire houses at the Docks, and share of Port Health Officer's Establishment. As compared with the Budget 1904-05 the increase is as 3,42,302. which is accounted for by an increase of Rs. 1,21,000 in the Interest and sinking fund charges on account of loans; of Rs. 41,000 in the provision for depreciation, and by Rs. 10,000 provided for rebuilding the burnt Dock Warehouse. The estimates are, as usual, liberal, and provide for maintaining the equipment of the Port in all branches in the highest state of efficiency.

THE Royal warrant concerning the ladies of the Scots Lords of Session has corrected an anomaly, and supplied a long-felt want. Hitherto, while a Lord of Session was always "my Lord," his lady was merely a "Mrs." She did not like this, naturally. The announcement of : "Lord and Mrs. So-and-So," on festive occasions, was grotesque. But now my Lord's wife is, very properly, to be my Lady, during her husband's life, and for as long after as she remains his widow. She will, he may expect, pretty generally remain his widow.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEE'S MEMBERS.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of the four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who retire under section 45 (1) of the Municipal Act on the 1st of April next. For the four seats there were six candidates, namely, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and Dr. Kawasji Eduiji Dadachanji. Ballot papers were delivered to members who were asked to vote for as many candidates as there were vacancies, by putting a cross against the names of those candidates for whom they wished to vote. This being done, ballot papers were put into the ballot box in the presence of the President and afterwards handed over to the scrutineers, The latter examined the voting papers and about 5 p.m. the President declared the results to the meeting as follows :—

CANDIDATES	VOTES.
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	44
Mr. Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy Ebrahim	44
Sir Bhalchundra Krisna	42
Mr. Joseph Baptista	38
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit	37
Dr. Dinshaw B. Master	35

The President announced that the first four candidates were duly elected members of the Standing Committee.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.

TRIBUTE TO THE RETIRED COMMISSIONER.

In accordance with a notice of motion the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved :—

"That the Corporation, deeply regretting the departure of Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., C. I. E., to take up the high post to which he has been nominated by the Government of India, desires to place on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered by him ever since he was appointed Municipal Commissioner in 1898. His great administrative abilities, his wonderful grasp of all the varied and difficult questions with which the Municipality has to deal, his close familiarity with all financial problems, his firm impartiality and independance of character, his tact, broad-mindedness and liberal sympathy, added to a quiet and unostentatious but untiring devotion to duty, and his loyalty to the interests of the City, have been of the greatest value in guiding the Municipality in times of great and unusual stress and difficulty. In giving him their cordial and sincere thanks for his varied services, the Corporation trust that Mr. Harvey will be able to render equally valuable services to the commercial interests of this City in common with the rest of the country. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. Harvey." Sir Pherozeshah said he thought members of the Corporation would hear him out when he said that it was with a very heavy heart that they heard the news of the departure of their Commissioner Mr. Harvey from the post he had occupied among them for so many years. He thought he also expressed the universal wish of the Corporation when he said that they could not allow Mr. Harvey to go away from them without telling him how sorry they all were to part with him; how thankful they were to him for his kindness and courtesy and how highly they appreciated the great and valuable services that he had rendered to the city and the Municipal Corporation during the term of his office. The post of the Municipal Commissioner was one which at all times was of a very responsible and difficult character. The law attached to it great powers and responsibility and the Commissioner occupied a position in which he was required to exercise varied qualities both of heart and mind. It was a peculiarly fortunate thing for the city of Bombay that in the greater number of Municipal Commissioners, who had occupied the post they had men of very great and eminent abilities. He could take his memory back to a period when the very first Municipal Commissioner was appointed. Since then they had had men of exceptional abilities and unusual qualifications to fill that post. Mr. Arthur Crawford who was the first Municipal Commissioner was a man of highest abilities—a man, as some people said, who entertained ambitious, ideas for the progress of the city. After him came a man who was subsequently transferred to a higher sphere of offial employment. He was Sir Theodore Hope, and it was he who had placed their municipal constitutions on their present footing. They had set him a man of great abilities and energy in Mr. Pedder who subsequently held a very responsible post in the India Office. Then came Mr. Grant a valuable and excellent Municipal Commissioner. It was hardly necessary for him (the speaker) to remind the Corporation that they had a conspicuously able Commissioner in Sir Charles Ollivant, who was succeded by Mr. Acworth, a man of distinguished abilities. Mr. Snow next came about whom he (the speaker) said he would refer hereafter. Members would thus see that the post had been occupied by men of the highest abilities and he thought they would all agree with him when he said that Mr. Harvey had been behind none of these exceptionally able men when they considered the able manner in which he conducted the arduous and responsible duties of this great post. As he had already stated that even in ordinary times the post carried with it great responsibility and difficulty. But Mr. Harvey came to them at a time of great stress and hardship. In the latter half of the year 1896, as they all knew, they had the commencement of the prevalence of plague, which subsequently established itself very extensively and good many people remembered the time of alarm which insued when they discovered what a terrible hold that scourge of plague had got over the city. Mr Snow came at the time and they recognised in their Corporation that in those anxious times he brought to bear on the discharge of his duties, as Commissioner great judgment and great coolness of mind and temper. It was no exaggeration to say that had it not been for him they might have been dragged into measures of a very painful character. Mr. Snow remained with them for about two years and then in August 1898, Mr. Harvey was appointed to the post of the Municipal Commissioner. When they remembered the troublous times that he came to them, when they remembered that even though plague was established among them there were 8 various other scourges afflicting the city, and when they remembered the state of mind in which they now were, he (the speaker) thought it was the best test to recognise that the way in which the duties of Commissioner had been discharged during that period, had been of a very exceptional and valuable character. He did not propose to go into a detailed account of the various ways in which Mr. Harvey grappled with vari us difficult problems which then rested upon them. These problems were at all times difficult, but in the times of stress and difficulties through which they ere passing their difficulties and anxieties were immensely increased. Despite all that, with a cool temperament and the quiet and unostentatious manner, which, however, did not disguise the great energy with which he always set to work, Mr. Harvey grappled with the different questions that came before the Corporation. They would remember that from time to time they had to call for expert assistance and to invite experts to report upon questions of intricate character. He did not think that the Corporation could have failed to observe that however difficult those expert questions might have been and and however complicated the reports of the experts might have been, Mr. Harvey could grapple with every one of them and submit his reports upon them which were always lucid in the extreme and which rendered it easy for the Corporation to draw their conclusions. There was then the question of water supply. He thought in regard to this matter that Mr. Harvey had put the question upon a sure and certain foundation, and he hoped the time was fast approaching when they would have all that they wanted, namely a constant supply at high pressure. He dealt with the important question of drainage in a similar manner. Then came the Assessment Department. In 1898 when Mr. Harvey came to the their treasury showed an alarming emptiness. Mr. Harvey quietly set to work to increase their revenue in a way which at first did not seem to meet with the approval of a certain section of the people. The Assessment Daps tment always touched the pockets of the people and any drastic dealing with in department of that character, naturally brought out a lot of criticism Mr. Harvey quietly went his way and had saved honest people at the expense of—he might be allowed to say—dishonest people and the result had been that their treasury was now in a prosperous condition. (hear hear). But Mr Harvey had done them very great service in other directions also. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay was placed in intimate relations with other great corporate bodies in the city. There was of course, above them the Government of Bombay There were the great railway companies. There was that powerful body, the Port Trust, and there was, what he once fondly hoped, would be a Standing Committee of the Corporation, the great Improvement Trust. All these bodies were doing their duty by the city as well as they could, but it was very natural that all of them should think their own interests were paramount over those of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The Government of Bombay, always desirous to extend their sympathy and co-operation to the Municipal Corporation, very often told them that however sympathetic they might be towards their interests, they thought the interests of the Presidency were of higher importance and the, some times on quite plausible reasons, thought fit to come down upon them. The Railway Companies, thought that their requirements overrode those of the Corporation and their interests must be paramount to those of a small body like the Municipality of Bombay. There was the Port Trust, which thought that it had made Bombay what it was because it represented the commerce of the city.

(Concluded on page 6).

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Some Stage Frocks.

MODES IN MILLINERY.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

It falls to the lot of Miss Nancy Price, in Captain Robert Marshall's new play, "The Lady of Leeds," at Wyndham's Theatre, to take the part of one Euphemia Chitty, heiress to many millions. Under these circumstances, it was a foregone conclusion that Miss Price's gowns would be exceedingly smart. To all the feminine members of the audience on the first night these gowns could not fail to prove interesting, since they undoubtedly embody in most delightful guise some fascinating modes for the forthcoming season. Two very charming Paquin gowns worn in "The Lady of Leeds" by Miss Nancy Price may be described.

A dainty frock, the skirt of which is garlanded with chiffon roses and trimmed with appliqué true-lovers' knots and loops of twisted satin ribbon, is made in palest lime green chiffon, that delicate green which has a goodly proportion of pale yellow in its composition. The satin-ribbons and the chiffon roses are of the same soft shade of green, and the bodice is of draped silk with a fichu and chemisette of lace adorned with twisted rouleaux of satin ribbon. The waist-belt comes down to a very long point in front, where it is finished on one side with small rosettes of velvet centred with pale green stones. A lovely hat is worn with this gown, made in several shades of aubergine purple and deep crimson chiffon. One huge rose in shades of aubergine covers the crown entirely, while a single bright pink rose nestles under the brim.

A gown of white embroidered muslin is worn by Miss Nancy Price in the third act. Muslin frills, edged with Valenciennes lace, border the hem, while the skirt is also adorned with detached circular motifs of lace and embroidery to correspondent. The bodice is arranged with fichu folds of muslin, and a chemisette of fine Irish lace. The under-sleeves are also of Irish lace, while the upper sleeves are of embroidered muslin, reaching only to the elbow, and finished there with finely pleated frills. The long pointed belt is of white taffetas mousseline. With this white frock Miss Nancy Price wears a most becoming hat of frilled muslin, edged with lace. To lift the shape off the hair in front, there is a double wreath of tiny pink roses, while resting on the brim there are larger pink roses and rose-buds with sprays of pale green foliage. Miss Nancy Price wears, in the course of the play, several other beautiful Paquin frocks, including an evening gown of Sevres blue bengaline silk, with a deep hem of pale blue velvet to the skirt, and wonderful embroidery in blue and silver both on the skirt and the Louis XVI. pointed the bodice. A beautiful cloak of white "crepe de chine" is worn with this gown, lined with white satin, mousseline de soie, and Alencon lace, while the hat, which completes the picture, is of white satin straw, with a long white ostrich feather. Miss Price wears, also in the third act, a very lovely tea-gown of ivory-white lace, daintily trimmed with ruches of tulle, garlands of pink roses, and a number of small pink velvet bows.

So far as the new millinery is concerned, it seems as though winter had already vanished for good and all, since it is simply a case of floral toques first and the rest nowhere. These toques are so dainty and charming, too, that it is most difficult to resist their fascinations, the more so since the shapes in which they are made are for the most part exceptionally becoming. Violets in all shades are the favourite flowers of the moment, and many of the newest toques are entirely composed of pale Neapolitan violets, with no other kind of trimming beyond cluster a of gar denias or a spray of dark crimson roses. The small polo hats, made in a very narrow shape, are also to be seen carried out in violets, small roses, or forget-me-nots, while the round turbans, curiously reminiscent of the "pork pie" hats of other days, are being arranged with deep brims composed of many formal rows of bright pink daisies, and perfectly flat crowns covered with daisy foliage. Dainty hats for the South are being made in chiffon, in two or three shades of the same colour. One of these, in pale tones of green chiffon, has a wide brim, lined underneath with pale pink rose leaves. One giant white rose in chiffon forms the crown, while long strings of white tulle come from the centre of the back, and are tied in a big bow under the chin. Another pretty hat for Monte Carlo is made in a Marquise shape, in soft, white Manilla straw. Round the crown there is a wreath of pink roses, intermingled here and there with small bunches of forget-me-nots. On one side, where the brim turns up very sharply, there is a quaint little circlet of forget-me-nots, with a formal bunch of pink roses in the centre of the pale blue flowers.

Silk is the fashionable material for the new spring blouses, from the white China silks, to the messaline, taffeta, and the more expensive lightweight silks. The new surahs, soft and durable, make good blouse materials, and silk crepe in every form, from the dull finish "crepe de Chine" to the high lustre qualities, is a charming and much appreciated blouse material. The very soft satin, as well as the satin finished silks and crepes, are popular with blouse-makers, and wear well, but have a tendency to grow shiny in spots. Lace, embroidery, braiding, velvet, applique embroidery, galloons of all kinds, and, above all, handwork in the form of tucking, gauging, cording, and smoking are the accepted blouse trimmings. And the models vary from the very simple though chic lingerie blouse to the elaborate bodice with fancy girdle, much trimming, and novel cravat or yoke effects. The surplice front lines are likely to be very popular, as they are universally becoming and easily fitted. With a transparent yoke and collar to fill in the V. opening at the throat, and some one of the host of attractive band or applique trimmings to border the crossing fronts, this model is not too complicated for the amateur dressmaker. Little details, such as the arrangement of a cravat or girdle will often give distinction and originality to an otherwise unimportant blouse. The soft cravat encircling the throat under a turn-down collar, tied in front and drawn down under buttoned tabs crossing the front or through big embroidered eyelets or rings, or under little straps buttoning at both ends across a narrow, plain vest, is particularly attractive.

Many of the smartest new blouses in linen, silk, or wool are cut down slightly at the neck and worn with a shallow yoke and collar of lace or openwork embroidery. In some cases these blouses have short sleeves, with turn-back cuffs over underSleeves matching the yoke, but more often the sleeves are entirely of the blouse material, with only the relief of adjustable turnback cuffs matching the yoke and collar. The new China silk blouses are either made with several small tucks or else with four large ones on each side the front and back. For the simple silk blouse the sleeve should not be big. A much better effect is produced by not putting too much material in the sleeves. They should be comfortably loose and full, never large and voluminous. Fancy blouses on the contrary, are made with fancy sleeves but the sleeves are not particularly pronounced or conspicuous. The long shoulder effect, too, is not revived although some of the new models have inset lace and embroidery yoke designs, which, of necessity, come well-known upon the shoulder point, and give a more or less drooping effect. Among the French lingerie blouses are some exquisite little models in finest batiste or lawn, very simply made, with tiny handtucks as the only trimming save for the lace edging at the throat and wrists, and a bunch of fine flowers and foliage embroidered on the front. Similar in idea are the dainty little handtucked blouses of white foreign, with transparent lace collar and cuffs, and a bunch of violets in their natural colours embroidered on the front. The majority of these blouses fasten at the back, which is necessary because of the intricate trimming of the front, but there are models buttoning down the front with tiny pearl buttons on a plain band between lines of

openwork stitchery, embroidery or lace insertion. Heavy lace or batiste or Swiss embroidery motifs are used in combination with Valenciennes upon many of the fine lingerie blouses. The embroidered and plain linen blouses show no strikingly new phases. Mercerised cottons are still fancied, but there is less demand for the very heavy mercerised blouses materials than there was a season or two ago. The linen blouse sleeves is a little fuller at the armhole, and the pleats and tucks running down from the armhole have disappeared in accordance with fashion's general rule that sleeves shall for this year be largest at the top.

For to-night's court the first of the season at Buckingham Palace, the gowns will be even more beautiful than usual, and a very striking effect will be produced by the number of velvet trains which will be worn. The jewels, too, will be magnificent, and there seems likely to be a preponderance of white gowns, irrespective of the dresses worn by brides and debutantes. Among the more striking dresses will be very handsome gown carried out in black and silver worn by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The skirt is of black watered silk, with a design of roses and rose-foliage, embroidered in silver, forming a panel on the left side of the skirt and continued round the hem. The bodice is arranged to correspond, with hanging sleeves of silver tissue, while the train, which is made entirely in cloth of silver, comes from the shoulders, and is draped with flounces of very fine black Brussels lace. The Duchess of Somerset's beautiful train is composed of cloth of gold richly embroidered in a floral design, and caught up with bouquets of poppies in silver and in gold. Her gown is of very fine lace, with ribbons of gold running in long lines downwards from the waist. With this lovely gown, diamonds and pearls will be worn. The Duchess of Somerset will present her niece, Miss Mary Murray, whose dainty dress is of white blonde lace garlanded with white flowers, and adorned also with small silver butterflies. Miss Mary Murray's train is of the soft white satin trimmed in like fashion with silver butterflies and garlands of flowers. The Dutchess of Portland will wear a beautiful white satin gown and a train of exquisite white lace over chiffon. The Countess of Dartrey will be attired in a lovely toilette of grey[accordian-pleated "mousseline de soie" over silver tissue adorned near the hem with an applique of lace. The bodice is arranged to correspond, while the train, which comes from the shoulder, is of striped brocade in white mote and satin, lined with chiffon, and trimmed with very fine point de gaze lace, soft draperies of chiffon, and silver bows. The Countess of Dartrey will present her daughter, Lady Mary Dawson, who will wear a simple frock of white mousseline de soi over satin, with daisies on the bodice, and a white satin train from the centre of the back, lined with mousseline de soie and trimmed with daisies and soft white chiffon.

It is pre-eminently "the Children's Hour" just now. The conference last week on "School Hygiene" elicited some notable utterances from our experts, and Lady Londonderry and Miss A. J. Cooper both spoke from the woman's point of view. The demand for more women inspectors was one of the resolutions adopted by the conference, and among other interesting points debated was the number of hours needed for sleep by children. A scientific contemporary has discovered that "women are more wideawake than men"; moreover, it appears we rise early with a better grace, which, considering our activities, is much to our credit! A talent—for it is surely that for early rising is, by the way, a "sine qua non" for those "lady novices" for whom Mrs. Aubrey le Blonde writes her "Climbing Notes" so convincingly in last week's "Lady," though she does not mention this among the drawbacks of one of the most fascinating forms of sport. Yet most mountaineering expeditions mean rising at unearthly hours for those who take them seriously. Mrs. le Blonde, however, who, besides being an expert Alpine photographer, has won almost unprecedented laurels among English women alpinists, is a trustworthy guide, and has a better right to "Excelsior" for a motto than most women. Alas! most of us are content to remain below, and have the bad taste to prefer the humdrum accommodation of an hotel to the doubtful comforts of mountain huts when we do travel.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. FERRIS, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been appointed Joint Political Agent, Savantvadi for the purpose of the trial of the appeal in the case of Shankar Ganesh Gowda of Nigoda versus Shriram Savant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur, Sar Desai of Savantvadi, and others (in the Court of the Chief Judge at Savantvadi).

The tenure by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., of his present appointment of Oriental Translator to Government is extended up to the 31st March 1906.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. W. S. Mangan on leave, Mr. Joseph Bocarro to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government and to be in charge of the Political Department. Mr. A. Willard to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

The resignation by Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

Mr. C. H. Longley, on return to duty, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. G. M. Ryan, Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from or after 1st April.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher hodes charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. G. M. Ryan proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

Mr E. H. Aitken and Major C. W. Garraway are reappointed members of the Karachi Port Trust and Mr. E. H. Aitken to be Vice-Chairman of the said Board of Trustees.

The Reverend G. E. Nicolls, M. A., is appointed to be Chaplain of Karachi.

The Reverend James Henderson, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 3rd April next.

Miss M. Ashworth, Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Northern Division and City of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days from the 15th May or subsequently.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F R. C. S., I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six weeks.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, acts as Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Canal, vice Mr. F St. J. Gebbie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, proceeding on combined leave.

Mr. C. F. Simon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, acts as Executive Engineer, Fuleh Canals, vice Mr. F. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade proceeding on combined leave.

Mr. A. Nazareth, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, acts as Executive Engineer, Southern Jamrao Canal, vice Mr P. K. Chitale, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, proceeding on privilege leave.

Mr. C. A. K. Commeiin, General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months to England with effect from the 20th March.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LIFE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

I.

SAILORS' FOOD.

"Who'd sell a farm to go to sea?" was a question often asked when I was at sea in the middle "Eighties," the cause being not so much the bad weather often encountered and the consequent hardship and discomfort, as the quality and the quantity of the food which was and is still the very poorest fare mortal ever subsisted on. There has been a great falling-off in the number of boys who go to sea in recent years and perhaps, a more serious falling off in the number who remain at sea after having made a voyage or two and one of the chief reasons, though not the sole reason, for this is the class of food supplied by shipowners. The Board of Trade with the benevolent idea of protecting sailors against unscrupulous grasping shipowners has laid down rules, which entitle a sailor to a certain quantity of salt junk, tea, sugar coffee, hard tack and soft tack, a quantity not nearly sufficient, but these rules make no provision for the quality of the articles mentioned above.

Shipowners as a body being veritable Jews in their dealings with sailors, this omission on the part of the Board of Trade has, needless to say, not been overlooked by them, and hardly a ship goes to sea that does not carry stores which would be condemned on inspection, and which in many cases are actually stores that have been condemned by the Admiralty. I do not profess to know how shipowners pick up these condemned Admiralty stores, but that they do, I know to my sorrow. To people ashore, the mention of salted beef and pork, Australian tinned mutton and beef (which are served out twice a week in lieu of the salted meat), ship's biscuits, pea soup, bean soup, fresh bread (the latter three items twice a week) and an allowance (weekly) of tea, coffee, and sugar and either butter or marmalade (in some ships) suggests plain, if not good, living. A week on such diet would, however, quickly undeceive them on this point, as even in the best found ships, the articles named are rubbish of the vilest kind. The salted beef and pork is usually tainted, and so fat that only those with the stomachs of ostriches can look at it. The allowance is 1 1/4 lbs of one or the other per man, which by the time it is boiled and all the saltpetre taken out of it dwindles down to considerably under a pound. The tea is composed chiefly of stalks and has an acrid taste that would cure the most inveterate lover of his liking for "the cup that cheers but doesn't inebriate."

Tea making on board a sailing vessel is done in a very perfunctory manner. The cook, commonly ycleped "the doctor," throws a few fistfuls of tea into a greasy copper in which the day's allowance of salt junk has been boiled, fills the vessel with cold water and allows it to boil for an hour or two. This decoction is served out in pints to the men, who collect round the galley with their hookpots, and a truly wonderful beverage it is, I can assure my readers. It is, of course, drunk without milk, that being a luxury not provided by the owners and is sweetened with a little course brown sugar. This sugar which is popularly supposed to contain a good percentage of sand on account of its gritty appearance is served out once a week, each man receiving one pound. No matter how carefully it may be husbanded, this allowance seldom lasts more than five days so that there are always two days during which tea and coffee have to be drunk unsweetened. The coffee is nauseous stuff chiefly on account of the way it is prepared. The usual method is to roast the green berries in the fat skimmed from the salt junk until they are burnt nearly black and then grind them. The procedure followed afterwards is the same as in the case of the tea, and the result is equally startling.

There is nothing to be said in favour of the marmalade which is chiefly made out of carrots nor can the butter, which is really margarine, be considered appetizing. The peasoup is made out of the greasy water in which the salted beef has been boiled, a pound or two of split pease being thrown into the copper, while the beef is boiling. Bean soup is made from the water in which the pork is boiled with the aid of dried beans. The biscuits carried by vessels vary, some being really passable, if it were not for the disagreeable taste of the peaflour which is put in to harden and preserve them; but they are very frequently weavil-eaten and so hard that the strongest teeth cannot break them. The fresh bread (i. e. "soft tack") is good, bad, or indifferent, as the skill of the cook, as a baker makes it, but however bad it may be, "soft tack" day is one that is eagerly looked forward to by the crew. In the half deck (apprentices' berth) Wednesdays and Sundays ("soft tack" days) are regarded as beano days, and give the ravenous apprentices a little interest in life. The latter, who are always growing boys, have a hard struggle to keep body and soul together on the poor scanty fare, and in the case of those who have been more delicately nurtured than others and whose stomachs revolt at such "delicacies" as fat, tainted salt pork and beef, there is nothing but semi-starvation before them.

There is no spectacle calculated to take the gloss off sea life so much as that of the tenants of the half deck at meals. Breakfast, the mere mention of which conjures up visions of bacon and eggs, fish, mutton chops, etc., is a wicked mockery of that meal, and consists of a pannikin of bitter tasting coffee eked out with ship's biscuits and sometimes a slice of beef or pork, should any be left over from the previous day's meagre dinner allowance, a very rare occurrence, as whatever is left over is consumed at tea. This fare is bad enough in the tropics, but in the "forties" and "fifties" where good nourishment is necessary to help to withstand the arctic severity of the weather it is nothing short of cruelty. Dinner is an unsatisfying meal consisting of salt junk (beef or pork) with either pea or beansoup and hardly suffices to take the edge off an ordinary healthy boy's appetite.

Many boys who cannot look at the beef or pork have to be content with their "whack" of bread, should it be "soft tack" day, or biscuits which, if they are lucky, they will have saved a little margarine to spread on. Tea is a repetition of breakfast and carries no thing further with it than a pannikin of the decoction which it would be a libel to call tea. In some ships, which are unfortunately in the minority, the owners provide oatmeal and "muesh" (Indian meal) for breakfast, while the ship is in cold latitudes and this with the so-called plum duff (the ordinary bread with a few currants in it) served out on Sundays, is regarded as the only thing in the shape of a luxury.

Is it any wonder that boys cannot be attracted to sea life when in the matter of food they are treated infinitely worse than the boys of Dotheboys school were by Dickens' famous character, Mr. Squeers. Much more could be written on this subject, but I think I have sufficiently enlightened my shore readers as to one of the drawbacks to sea life for a boy.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The following articled clerks have presented applications to attend the examination for the office of solicitor, which will be held on the 28th inst. and three following days:—Messrs. Hiralal Karsandas, Narotlal M. Sattawalla, Devidas M. Dalal, Manilal N. Ghandhi, Jehangir J. P. Pavri, Jejibhoy D. Khambata, Chandulal L. Dewan Hormasji B. Banaji, Laxman V. Paralkar, Sorabji B. Jinwala, Framroj H. N. Vakil, Kashinath S. Lund, Balaram Sonjit, Rustomji S. Captain, Barjorji D. Doctor, Nagindas T. Master, Krishnarao H. Goregaonkar, Nasserwanji E. Sethna, Raochhoddas N. Merchant, Dalpatram I. Overseer, A. Ferreira, Miguel J. P. de Andrade, Framroj B. Badshaw, Mahomed Y. Khatkhatay, Thakordas A. Gandhi, J. A. Valles, Jehangir D. Kanga, and Rustom K. De Vitre.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5).

There was thus a conflict of interests in various directions and it was not a little to the credit of Mr. Harvey that in this tussel of powerful bodies, he had always stood up for the just and legitimate rights of the Corporation of Bombay. (Applause). Though a loyal officer of Government, he with utmost straightforwardness and independence asserted the claims of the City of Bombay though Government and other bodies were trying to assert theirs on the other side. Fortunately the Municipal Commissioner was under the Act also an ex-officio member of these bodies, and it was gratifying to see that Mr. Harvey's services were also highly appreciated by those bodies. There was another direction in which the duties of the Commissioner was of the most responsible and arduous character. The constitution of the Muncipal Corporation of Bombay was not theoretically a perfect constitution, it was a constitution, which while on the one hand required to be upheld in all its integrity, required on the other hand, to be carried out with great elasticity. One of the main reasons why the affairs of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were so successfully managed lay in the fact of the part played in it by the Commissioner. Under their constitution, the Commissioner sat among them, but could not vote and had to carry out the behests of the Corporation. Once he (the speaker) heard a Commissioner say that he found that in accepting the post of the Commissioner he had to serve under seventy-two kings. (Laughter). Now at times it did look a very difficult thing to please everybody. But he thought that if a man brought to bear upon it a certain amount of ability, tact, sympathy, and liberality of mind and sentiment, there was no post which gave him greater opportunities of distinguishing himself than the post of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay (Applause). And while the Corporation were always willing to acknowledge the services of their Commissioners, he ventured to lay claim to this that the Corporation was the means of bringing out what was best in many of the best members of the Indian Civil Service. He was sure Mr Harvey was very useful as a servant of the Government. But let them look at the change which the Corporation had worked in him. They had made him an expert in drainage matters. No drainage engineer could grasp a question of expert drainage so well as Mr. Harvey. Then again with regard to the sanitary clauses proposed to be embodied in the Municipal Act, Mr Harvey had shown himself a greater lawyer than they ever had in the Civil Service. Then he had thoroughly mastered the question of the water supply of the city and as a constitutional lawyer he had grasped the intricacies of the Municipal constitution of this city better than any other Commissioner that he (the speaker) had ever come across. One great virtue of Mr. Harvey was that with a tolerant and libral mind he never encroached upon the privileges and powers given to the Corperation by the Act, while he very calmly asserted the powers and privileges which were attached to his post. Sir Phrozeshah then referred to the part taken by Mr. Harvey with regard to the purchase of the tramways. He said there could be no doubt that the terms of the agreement with the Tramways Company were very onerous for the posterity, and had it not been for Mr. Harvey this Corporation would never have been able to grapple with the question and disengaged their successors from those heavy terms. Now, thanks to the zeal and energy of Mr. Harvey they had been able to place in the hands of their posterity a means of transit in such a way that it could be managed most beneficially to the interests of the City. (Hear, hear). Apart from his official life, Mr. Harvey had endeared himself to many of them as a personal friend. He was a man of quiet disposition and though sometimes a little brusque, he combined a very genial heart with a sympathetic mind and soul. (Applause). There could not be a more kind-hearted and genial friend, who was more esteemed and admired. They parted with him with a heavy heart, but they had the consolation that he was going to discharge the duties of a post of higher import to the country than those of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The Government of India had thought him the best man to successfully carry out a new department, which they had just started, and while they congratulate the Government on such an excellent choice, they all felt sure that his services in the new office would prove as beneficial and valuable to the whole country as his services as Municipal Commissioner had proved to the City of Bombay. (Applause).

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the resolution echoed the sentiments expressed by Sir Pherozeshah. He said Mr. Harvey's success as a Municipal Commissioner was mainly due to the training he had received as Accountant-General, a training which enabled him to grasp the various financial questions successfully. He went to the root of every question with such a clear head that he always carried the Corporation with him. It would be difficult to get a successor of such administrative abilities and wonderful grasp. He has during the last three years added an annual income of three lakhs of rupees to the Municipal treasury by revising assessments and had given relief to the ratepayer by reduction. He dealt with the different departments with a masterly hand and with fearless independence. He carried with him their high esteem and great regard and they all wished him success in his future career. They all hoped to be able to address him as "Sir William Harvey."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in supporting the resolution said when Mr. Harvey was appointed to the post of the Commissioner seven years ago, Mr. Snow informed the Corporation that Mr. Harvey was considered to be one of the ablest men in the Civil service and that they ought to be heartily congratulated on securing the services of that officer to succeed him. The Corporation were now fully aware how far the words of Mr. Snow had been borne out. General feeling was so strong that it was suggested that the Corporation, if possible, should move in the matter to increase the salary of the post with a view to retain the services of Mr. Harvey at the present time. About ten years ago, the Corporation rejected the proposal of Mr. Acworth to so amend the Act as to enable them to give their Commissioner higher salary after he had put in certain years of approved service. That feeling was now entirely changed and they all would be ready and willing to raise the Commissioner's salary, if that could enable them to retain him in their service. The reasons that had brought about this remarkable change in the feeling of the Corporation was due not only to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Harvey in various departments, but also to the sympathy and firmness he had shown in the discharge of his duties. He considered every question with an open mind. In the City Improvement Trust whenever there was conflict of interests between that body and the Corporation, Mr. Harvey was the stoutest champion of the latter. They had all heard a good deal regarding the services rendered by Mr. Harvey in connection with the purchase of the Tramways. But he would mention one incident which would show the real value of his services. In 1895 the Corporation had a right to acquire the Tramways, and when the subject came before them Mr. ebsch moved an amendment that a committee should be appointed to consider whether it was desirable to acquire the Tramways. The amendment was rejected, only five members voting for it. Seven years later Mr. Harvey put the whole question before them so well that they appointed a committee to consider the matter and they had now acquired the Tramways. According to the agreement with the Tramway Company the amount of good will went on increasing every year and it had now come to something like fifty lakhs of rupees. If a few years more were allowed to be elapsed the good will would have increased to such an extent that the Corporation would never have been able to purchase the Tramways. In the agreement with the new Company, the public of Bombay had got substantial concessions, which had it not been for Mr Harvey, they would never have secured.

Dr. N H E Sukhia said that their noble, just, impartial and energetic Commissioner had left them not because he wanted to better his prospects but because he was commanded to do so by the Supreme Government. He (Dr Sukhia) therefore asked Sir Pherozshah if he would accept as a rider the motion of which he (Dr Sukhia) had given notice.

Sir Pherozshah having declined to accept the motion as a rider, Dr Sukhia moved it as an amendment which was as follows:—That the Corporation regrets that at the time when Mr. Harvey's services in the interest of the City of Bombay were unavoidably necessary for some time to come, they were unfortunately deprived of them by the Government of India under the regime of His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to Mr. arvey.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said there were three causes which led to the success of Mr. Harvey as a Municipal Commissioner; firstly his knowledge of his own duties, secondly his trust in the people and thirdly his absolute justice and patience.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Dinshaw Master and Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji also spoke in praise of Mr. Harvey.

The President before putting the resolution to the vote said the gentlemen who had spoken had so exhaustively dealt with the subject that almost anything that he could say would be but a weak repetition of what had already been well said. To one matter only he would like to refer and that was to Mr. Harvey to work unostentatiously was a passion. He was never indifferent about anything he undertook. His energetic nature was a reproach to the slaggard. His creed seemed to be that of the old Danish hero "to dare nobly, to will strongly and never to falter in the path of duty." Mr. Harvey never shirked a difficulty and with him to come to a resolution was to act with promptitude, energy, self possession and cheerfulness, his courage was always equal to braving adverse criticism. Of that they had many proofs. He (the speaker) was sure they would all join in wishing him every happiness and success.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF STOESSEL.

It shows how little intercourse there is between Shanghai people and the many Russian officers naval and military, now waiting here for steamers to take them home, that we do not get more detailed accounts of what has been going on inside Port Arthur, writes Mr. Archibald Little in the "Shanghai Mercury." What Stoessel did that Dr. Morrison's telegram has not met with an indignant denial, yet remains a mystery. But it appears that long before Stoessel reaches Russia a telegram will have arrived there from the combined force of Russian Admirals and Generals in the East protesting against his conduct and demanding an inquiry into it. The truth must come out men say, the fortress ought not to have yielded for two more months although it was not ready for war when the siege commenced and for that also General Stoessel must be held responsible. He it was, who sent away the Third Division, the best troops there, with the idea of himself commanding them, knowing that General Smirnoff had been appointed to take his place. Then it seems the Czar vacillated and having sent Smirnoff there to take the principal command, in the end allowed Stoessel to retain it. In trigues of ladies I people murmur as with ourselves in the Boer war. Smirnoff set to work at once on very considerable works for putting the fortress into a position to defend itself. And Stoessel? Stoessel, we are told, made his speech about the sea on one side and the enemy on the other, and no possibility of escape— a speech that seems to have especially inspired with disgust his Russian hearers.

One infamy it is evident that Stoessel did not commit, he was not bribed with foreign gold to connive at his country's degradation, for not even in the hot indignation of the present moment is this hinted at. But he neglected what he should have done; even in his jealousy of others he is accused of having purposely done things that must result to his country's disadvantage.

A great deal must be allowed for the angry feelings of men who do not know why they have been overcome. But there remains the telegram sent by the united Generals and Admirals to the Czar. It is impossible to help wondering in what position the Czar himself is, when he receives it. Possibly Stoessel never will be punished. But hanging is what the Russians lingering in Shanghai seem to think would alone meet the case.

Yet the pictures brought out of the havoc and desolation wrought in Port Arthur by the 11-inch shells make one wonder are not these the troubled words of men, who have endured much, and who feel unable to endure more. Was it really possible for the fortress so stormed to resist? And had it not been surrendered might not a holocaust as well have been made of the thousands upon thousands of wounded?

It is terrible to see the pictures of them, men with their faces swollen like huge bladders by burning, men with a leg gone, and an arm a confused mass; one, an officer, who had already been wounded three times, dying of his fourth wound. And all the men with staring eyes, as if demanding fiercely, "I had but one life. Who—what had the right to transform my one life into this misery so to remain maimed—mutilated—all the rest of my days—and I so young, and so strong."

Surely, wars must cease soon for want of men ready to serve as food for powder. If only those politicians, who make the mistakes that cause war, could be set to fight it out! But now there are so many poor men who cannot help themselves. "I thought war was horrible before I ever saw it," says one man. "And now! And now that I have seen it I know it is far more horrible than I ever fancied—oh! but far!" One mystery still remains; how it should be possible for any fighting man to issue such a last order as that alleged to be General Stoessel's of Jan. 2nd and translated in the Chefoo "Daily News" of 25th Jan. Surely never before has a General issued such a lengthy order. "The nations, even in September, were astonished that we were able to hold out without support from the outside. Indeed, it is an exceptional record." Only you glorious soldiers of the Czar, could have so endured. And again "An army more than a hundred thousand strong has been dashed and crushed against your breasts."

If this lengthy document be really General Stoessel's last order, to Russian Generals also ought to be applied the limitation that it was once wittily suggested should be enforced upon all English Generals, namely, never to make a speech. Up guards and at them, being quite enough for a General to say. Happily we do not hear of that skilful strategist but ill-starred General Kuropatkin making any long speeches.

But one short speech will prob bly remain on History's page. When the Japanese officials were bowing before General Smirnoff at the railway station taking leave, and politely begging him to step into the same compartment in which General Stoessel was travelling, there sang out clear and distinct for everyon standing round to hear the curt reply, I have nothing to do with that General. And Smirnoff, who had worked day and night upon the ramparts stepped in with the common file who had done their duty, men smarting under the recollection that the first intimation they had received of to the them incredible surrender had been when a week before they had heard that Madame Stoessel was packing her trunks. Does not Mr. Maurice Hewlett tell us that it is little touches like this that make History vivid. We can see the great, big General Stoessel with his foolish, unblushing countenance sitting comforably in the special compartment, and the equally tall and fair, but spare, wary faced General Smirnoff erect though crowded among his brothers in arms in another, only the planking of a compartment and a fierce hate between them.

THE aerial voyage of M. Jacques Faure from the Crystal Palace to Paris suggests the idea that there must be a sort of homing instinct in balloons as well as in the superior class of pigeon. Given a north-west wind and plenty of it a properly-constituted balloon might be trusted to cross the Channel and not go wandering off over the Atlantic. But that it should strike the lights of Paris flaring like a dreary dawn as the lights of Loudon struck the youthful Lucksley and should land its passengers unerringly at St. Denis is remarkable. When the late Colonel Burnaby started from Dover for Paris under the same favourable conditions in an English balloon that balloon seemed to get home-sick half way across the Straits and was for hugging its native shores. He had to expend a great deal of argument in the shape of ballast before it would rise to the occasion and even then it came down with him considerably short of his destination.

HIGH COURT.—March 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suits for hearing in Chamber.

90 05—Jamsetji and R—Mottee Panna and others vs Sursingh Mathurabhai.

Suits for hearing, and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Commercial Causes.

759,04—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

References.

E F Nicholson—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji Testamentary Suits.

22-04—Pestonji R and K—Bejonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali vs Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali Jamsetji and R.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Momabai widow vs Camji Walji Madhowji and K.

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Ooderam—Balkrishna K J Bilimoria.

20-04—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a Minor by her Guardian Gordhund Govind B M and Romer.

22-04—Bicknell M and K—Yeumabai widow vs Viswanath Pandurang Bhaikar Minor by his Guardian Pandurang H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

22-04—Sorajt and J—Madhusudhan Raghoba and others vs Matturabai widow—In Person.

24-04—Khumdersee S and L—Krishnabai widow vs Gopikabai alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co.—For Postponement.

25-04—Tyabji D and Co.—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Molloo Matubhoy—J and M.

30-04—Jamsetji and R—Ganpatrao Sobu Bhoite vs Ansant—Balkrishna Pai and other.—Chitnis and M.

Long Causes.

752-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co—For postponement

611-03—Madhowji and K—Vithuldas Damoder and another vs Rupcoverbai widow and others—Bhaishanker K and G

449-03—Jamsetji and R—Abdool Hossein Mulla vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others In person—M B Chothea

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Seekaran Samirmall vs Jugmohundas Vasurawandas—Payne and Co

50 04—Unvalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramji Dariwalla and another—Pestonji R and K and K B Mehta

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Kasum Dharamsey vs Joseph Kuckel and others—C B and C. and Payne and Co and Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment.

240-04—Wadia G and Co—Janoo Hossein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Crasie L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For trial of preliminary issues.

182'04—Maganlal J and G Sewnas Weljee and another vs Chaghai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co

1184—Kanga and P Mawjee Arjun and Co—and others vs Nenbai widow and others Tyabji D and Co—For further evidence

Long Causes.

751-04—Jamsetjee and R—Khan Saheb Ruttonji Dhunjibhoy Surveyor and others vs Revd Daniel Fernandes—Bashtary and F.

563-02—Bicknell M and R—Hanumanbu Foolchand others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and F

294-04—Dikshit D and S—Pashakar Govind Vaidyr vs Pramchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Causa

762-0.—Munji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Hari H and M

765,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

225-04—Wadia G and Co—Rawji Sakulchand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

430-1698-04—Mulla and M—Gowbundas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

6.904—Bhaisunker K and G, Gordhan Kamji vs Bai Ladoobai and another et al D

719'01—In Person Chaturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dasse Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co., Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and B and N. and Matubhoy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-05—Payne and Co—Harji Kloo Manecck and others vs Haji Sultanally Shusri and others—M J and M and Mirza and M

205-04—B Raghavaya—Bhasker Ganesh Shevdye vs Raoji Kindyeckrao Jagunath Snankersett—Crawford B and Co

827-04—Captain and V Mahomed Ali bin Abdool Kareem Loglay vs The Hon the Advocate General and others Little and Co and Ardeser H D and Co

830-04—Bhaishanker K and G Fatmabee vs Abdool Hossein Kalimoodin and others Little and Co—Payne and Co for Postponement

17-775-453-04—Dikshit D and G—Ramdayal Saligram vs Govind Narayan Jeyobund—Payne and Co

834-04—M B Chothia—Soorsing Mathuradas vs Karsondas Vasonji and others—Mirza and M and Hiralal D and S and M

417-04—D D Romer George Grant Craig vs Percy Ferdinand Fischer—Payne and Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," March 9.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lt-Col W B Ferris Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country as Joint Political Agent Savantvadi for the purpose of the trial of the appeal in the case of Shankar Ganesh Gowda of Negoda versus Shriram Savant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur Sar Desai of Savantvadi and others Civil Suit No. 1 of 1902-03 in the Court of the Chief Judge at Savantvadi

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to extend the tenure by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig B A of his present appointment of Oriental Translator to Govt up to the 31st March 1906.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr W S Mangan on leave or pending further orders:—Mr Joseph Bocarro to act as Senior Asst Secy to Govt and to be in charge of the Political Dept and Mr A Willard to act as Junior Asst Secy to Govt and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Depts.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The resignation by Mr Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate Bombay to which he was appointed by Govt Notification No 2565 dated 18th May 1901 has been accepted by H E the Govr in Council

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Mr Ramchandra Narayan Kini Acting Mamlatdar Murgod in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Mr Sadashiv Appaji Vaidya Mahalkari Pethe Shirala in the dist of Satara to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

Mr C H Longley on return to duty to be Asst Supdt of Police Sholapur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan Huzur Account Officer Poona is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty days

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Lakshman Narsinh Hansing to act as Huzur Account Officer Poona during the absence on leave of Mr Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of sec 12 and 14 of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act II of 1902 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following Gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss M Ashworth Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Northern Division and City of Bombay is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days from the 15th May 1905 or the subsequent date on which she may avail herself of it.

ECZEMA

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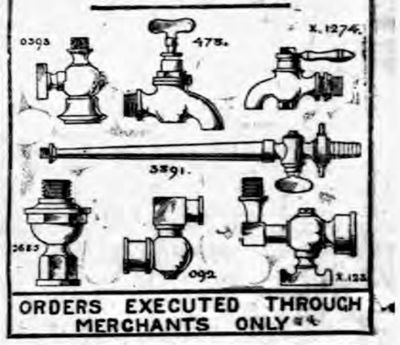

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

A serious play from the pen of the author of "The Belle of New York" is an achievement that seems to go one better than the production by Macphairson Clonglockelty Angus M'Clan, of an air fra' the bag-pipes. The love Mr. Gilbert had for bringing the people of his Bab Ballads to a tragic end, particularly when they didn't deserve it, led to M'Clan being cut in half for his pains, which probably sounded considerable, but there has been no cutting up of Mr. Hugh Morton by the critics of New York, for they are all agreed that his Leah Kleschna is the strongest play of their dramatic year, and that by this one thing alone Mr Morton (whose real name, by-the-way, is Charles McLellan) has established himself as a great dramatist.

But there are other Mortons in the field of the playwright besides the author of Leah Kleschna, and it is interesting to speculate which one of the three is likely to become ultimately the Morton—Edward A. Morton, who wrote for Mr George Edwardes one of the biggest of his Daly successes—to wit San Toy, and who is the always delightful Mordred of the Referee; Michael Morton, the author of the stage version of Tolstoy's Resurrection, in which Miss Lena Ashwell made so great a success at His Majesty's; or the Morton whose widely-confessed responsibility for The Belle of New York has not prevented him from getting a hearing as the writer of a serious play?

It is a little curious that Miss Lena Ashwell, having by her intelligence enriched the first really ambitious effort of one Morton, should now be wanted to do the same for another. It is this actress who has been approached by Mr. Charles Frohman in the interests of the London production somewhere about Easter of Mr. Hugh Morton's sensational story of the reformation of a girl-thief, and there is little doubt that with her wonderful talent for getting at the very roots of the problematical character, and for expressing naturally its difficult and conflicting moods, Miss Ashwell will succeed in winning plenty of sympathy for the burglar's daughter who first attracts the attention and pity of Paul Sylvaine, the man she comes to love, while she is in the very act of "burgling" the Sylvaine family jewels. There are speeches in this play, I hear, of the 'Walls of Jericho' type, one strong sample being in store for Sir Charles Wyndham, who, as everyone knows by now, will be the Paul of the production.

Miss Lena Ashwell is not only one of the most intelligent, but one of the most industrious of the younger leading actresses of the day. In her pursuit of the right "nots" of a character, for surrounding with a consitent composition no distance is too great, no experience too painful, no research too laborious. If her part is to be that of a mad woman, to a madhouse she goes and studies thoroughly the eccentricities of the female inmates; all the while feeling, and nearly every sensitive person feels under similar circumstances, that if she stayed very long in the company of crippled brains she might herself lose her reason. Her extraordinarily, perhaps too distressingly realistic picture of the degraded Katusha of the Tolstoy play was the result of personal observation conducted in the most unpleasant of quarters. Doubtless, this Leah Kleschna, in the hands of Miss Ashwell, will be a softened-down study of an actual criminal, filled in with telling little evidences of rare perception and conception on the part of the actress, and touched up in all directions with bright and insistent dashes of humanity.

Although Miss Lena Ashwell, with all her instinctive understanding of the art of acting, was bound to come to the front, sooner or later of her own accord, we are, perhaps, indebted to Miss Ellen Terry for the young actress's rapid advance. Miss Terry "discovered" her in a dramatic school, and made up her mind on the spot that she was a genuine young actress. The occasion was the distribution of prizes among the pupils for advancement in the various departments of theatrical art, and Miss Ellen Terry, who was judging, presented the first prize to Miss Lena Ashwell, because she made her recitation felt without pushing the words home with her hands. This was a few weeks before the presentation of the King Arthur play at the Lyceum, and Miss Terry was so impressed with the young pupil's quiet and reposeful strength that she urged Sir Henry Irving to engage her for the Elaine, and in this important part Miss Ashwell made her first appearance in a professional way.

The song of the evening at the Coliseum is unquestionably Good bye Little Girl, Good-bye! sung by that very pretty and very popular little lady, Miss Madge Lessing, in the uniform of a Highland soldier to the girl he is leaving behind him; and too well do the pirates know with what success Miss Lessing meets in it! When the people pour out of the Coliseum after the performance in which Miss Lessing has appeared, with the catchy refrain of the chorus of her number haunting the corridors and recesses of the mind, they are literally besieged by an army of hawkers laden with copies of the song, and full of hoarsely-expressed assurance (clear enough confession of theft, however!) that their Good-bye, Little Gal, Good-bye! is the same as the one inside. Whether it is conscience, or the fear of being put off with the wrong article, it might be a little difficult to decide but it is certain that Mr. Oswald's Stoll's patrons do not respond with any degree of enthusiasm to the solicitations of the band. One night Miss Lessing was herself pestered by a music thief to purchase a copy of Good-bye, Little Girl, and her answer to the man, spoken as it was on the spur of the moment, was certainly a witty one. No, she said; if I buy one at all it will be from Hopwood and Crew, not the pirate crew!

In years Miss Madge Lessing is young; in looks she is younger! And her secret of keeping youthful is a secret known to all, but taken advantage of by few. She takes as much outdoor exercise as she can get, and although there is a lot of dancing in her work on the stage, she walks on an average five miles a day. This would mean a good deal even for a young woman who took no other form of physical exercise; but Miss Lessing goes in for swimming and other healthy sports and is a most enthusiastic believer in the Sandow drills, which she performs with considerable grace, and therefore with considerable benefit to her figure and carriage. Leaving out the matter of making up the face for stage purposes, which for all that may be said to the contrary by faddists is as necessary as the exaggerated "complexion" painted on the scenery itself, Miss Lessing wears no tint upon her cheeks but that which the healthiness of her life provides.

Once, off the Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, it was nearly a case of Good-bye Little Girl, Good-Bye for ever with Miss Lessing! A fearless swimmer (as, alas, too many ladies are) the charming little Highland soldieress of the Coliseum struck out one morning from the crowd of bobbers on the beach for a swim round the head of the pier with a girl companion. A strong out tide or current took them off their course to some alarming extent when they had been swimming for about half a mile, and Miss Lessing as well as several watchers at the pier-end suddenly saw with dismay that her companion was going under apparently with exhaustion. It was some considerable time (ages to Miss Lessing) before a boat could be put off to the rescue, and for nearly twenty minutes the plucky young actress struggled to keep the drowning girl afloat.

Dragged under the water several times herself, Miss Lessing was quite unconscious by the time the boat reached them; and, owing to the two girls being almost locked in each other's arms, the fisher men who had rowed out to them found it by no means easy to haul their limp and helpless forms into the little craft. Taken at last from the water, Miss Lessing was not very long in recovery from her immersion, but her companion did not respond in any way to the process of artificial respiration for at least twenty minutes, during which time the pet of the Coliseum, thinking her case hopeless, was trying to compose her agitated mind sufficiently to put together a few suitable words with which to break the news of her friend's death to the bereaved parents. The eventual evidence of life in the form of the more than half-drowned girl produced in Miss Lessing a sense of relief which she can feel all over again in her veins to-day whenever she turns her mind's eye back to the pictures of what the newspapers at the time not exaggeratedly described a sensational rescue.

There is very healthy booking going on at His Majesty's Theatre for the first public performance, on the afternoon of the 28th of this month, by the students of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's Academy of Dramatic Art. A gold medal will be presented by Lady Bancroft to the student who in her opinion seems best fitted to the stage, and among the plays or portions of plays in which Mr. Tree's young aspirants will endeavour to dispel the prejudice entertained against the Academy by actors and actresses who have won their way to the front by hard experience in touring companies will be the first act of T. W. Robertson's Caste, stagemanaged by Lady Bancroft's son, Mr. George P. Bancroft; the first act of Mr. Pinero's delightful farce, The Schoolmistress, which (how time flies!) was produced at the Court close upon twenty years ago; scenes from "A Winter's Tale," and, most important to the proper teaching of the young idea, although mentioned last, a wordless sketch invented and staged by Mme. Cavallazzi, and measured out by the music of that expert composer of ballets, Mr. Leopold Wenzel, who, like Mme. Cavallazzi herself, was for many years a favourite institution at the Empire Theatre. Mr. William Haviland, for so long associated with Sir Henry Irving's management, and something more than management, at the Lyceum, will rehearse all the Shakespeare scenes, and Mr. Tree himself will, of course, be present in the role of the proud principal of his beloved school.

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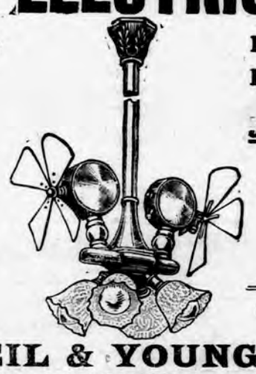

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